ELL AT NEW YORK COST

believe that we mean business, e ten days are out, and we will

IN--Made Clothing HATS, AND GENTS FURNISH-

rdless of Value.

C BE SOLD! SE SLAUGHTER

er Underwear.

INGIDEPARTMENT

s rare opportunity. ROBINSON, Assignee.

"BORLY TRUE

Hilldale " -OF-

EY CATTLE! SERVICE BULLS:

8010. FIRE: SIGNAL 1170. DAM: 1063: 14 lbs. in 7 days. 100 11678. Sire: Leonidas 3010. 1170. Dam; Optima 6715, daughter 0. 10 lbs. 8 oz. in 7 days as a 2 FEE, Jr., 12327, 40% per cent Sire: King Koffee 5522, Dam: 6, 21 bs. 3 oz. as 5 year old. ORN, 2338, Sire: Grand Dake am: Kitty Clover 1113, 14 lbs in 7.

ll be allowed a limited number ws after November 1st. 1884 a

ws after November 1st, 1884, at booked now. Keep of Cows in charge, others 82.00 per week at OUNGSTOCK FOR SALE.

L. J. & A. W. HILL, Atlanta, Ga. is at East Point, six mile from Iral, and Atlanta and Wes. Point, as running to and from at all hou. sep14—tf sun wky

UR GROCER FOR

Death of Charles J. Folger, Jr. DRELESS BACON

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA GA. MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12 1885.

WORK IN CONGRESS VANDERBILT'S GIFT.

HE PRESENTS HIS DEBT AND MORTGAGE TO MRS. GRANT. The Story of the Transaction Between Grant and anderbit which Preceded the Crash-Vau-derbilt Securing the Titles to Grant's Possessions-His Generous Letter.

VOL. XVII.

NEW YORK, January 11 .- The following cor-

respondence has taken place:

640 FIFTH AVENUE, January 10th, 1885 .- Mrs. Clysses S. Grant: Dear Madam-So many misrepresentations have appeared in regard to the lean made by me to General Grant, and reflecting unjustly upon him and myself, that it seems proper to briefly recite the facts. On Sunday, the 24th of May last, General Grant called at my Louse, and asked me to lend him one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for one day. I gave my check without question, not use the transaction was business like, but simply because the request came from General Grant. The misfortunes which overwhelmed him n the next twenty four hours aroused the sympathy and regret of the whole country. You and he sent me within a few days, deeds of your joint properties to cover this obligation, and urged my acceptance, on the ground that this was the only debt of honor which the general had rersonally incurred, and

deeds I returned. During my absence in pe, the general delivered to my attorneys ges upon all his own real estate, household and swords, medals and works of art, which were the memorials of his victories, and presents from governments all over the world. These securities were, in his judgment, worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. At his solicitation, the necessary steps were taken by judgment, etc., to reduce these properties to possession and the articles mentioned have been this day bought in by me, and the amounts bid applied in reduction of the debt. Now, that I am at liberty to treat these things, as my own, the disposition of the whole matter most in accord with my feel ings is this: I present to you, as your separate estate, the debt and judgment I hold against General Grant, also the mortgages upon his real estate and all household furniture and ornaments, coupled only with the condition that the swords, commissions, medals, gifts from the United States, states, cities and from foreign governments, and all articles of historical value and interest, shall, at the general's death, or if you desire it, sooner, be presented to the government at Washington, where they will remain as a perpetual memorial of his fame and of the history of his time. I enclose herewith the assignments as to you of the mortgages and judgments, a bill of sale of the personal property, and a deed of trust, in which the articles of historical interest are enumerated. A copy of this trust deed will, with your approval, be forwarded to the president of the United States for deposit in the proper depart ment. Trusting that this action will meet with your acceptance and approval, and with kindest regards for your husband, I am yours respectfully,
[Signed] W. H. VANDERBELT.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY.

New York City, January 10, 1885.—Dear Sir:

Mrs. Grant wishes me to answer your letter of
this evening, to say that while she appreciates pour great generosity in [transfering to her the mortgage given to secure my debt of \$150,000, she ot accept it in whole. She accepts with sure the trust which applies to the articles rated in your letter, to go to the govern-he United States at my death, or sooner her option. In this matter you have autici-ied the disposition which I had contemplated ng of the articles. They will be delivered government as soon as arrangements can be for their reception. The papers relating to the other property will be returned, with the request that you have it sold the proceeds applied to the liquidations

debt which I so justly owe you. You have stated in your letter, with the minutest accuracy, r debt. I have only to add that I regard giving me your check amount without inquiry marked and unusual n was to me personally. I got the money er a day, being assured that the bank was sole it could call in its loans. I was assured by ver \$660,000 to their credit at that time in the bank, besides \$1,300,000 unpledged securitie heir own vaults. I cannot conclude without

ng you that Mrs. Grant's inability to avail lf of your great kindness in no ways lessen her her sense of the obligation or my own. Yours truly, W. H. Vanderbilt, MR. VANDERBILT INSISTS ON HIS PURPOSE. FIFTH AVENUE. New. York, January

1885.—General U. S. Grant, My Sir: On my return home last night, I found etter in answer to mine to Mrs. Grant. I ap e fully the sentiments which actuate both Grant and yourself in de-the part of my proposition to the real estate. I greatly regret he feels it her duty to make the as I earnestly hoped that the which the offer was made would ome any scruples in accepting it. But I insist that I shall not be defeated in the ose to which I have given so much thought, which I have so much at heart. I will, ore, as fast as the money is received the sales of the real estate, de it in the Union Trust company. With money thus realized I will, at create with that company a trust, with per provisions for the income to be paid to rant during her life, and giving power to to make such disposition of the principal by er will as she may elect. Very truly yours,

WM. H. VANDERBILT. eral U.S. Grant.

THE GENERAL SOFTENS DOWN. EW YORK CITY, January 11, 1885.—Dear Sir: etter of this date is received. Mrs. Grant d I regret that you cannot accept our proposiretain the property which was mortgaged ood faith to secure a debt of honor. But your us determination compels us to no longer Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

W. H. Vanderbilt.

MRS, GRANT CANNOT AND WILL NOT. New York, Sunday, January 11, 1885.—My Dear erbilt: Upon reading your letter of this on, General Grant and myself felt that it add be ungracions to refuse your princely and nerous offer. Hence his note to you. But upon find that I cannot, I not, accept your munificence in any form. that you will pardon this apparent vacillasider this answer definite and final, great regard and a sense of the obligation ill always remain, I am yours very grate-

The New Orleans Exposition. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt. EVA, N. Y., January 11 .- Captain les W. Folger, only son of the late secreof the treasury, died here to-day of consged forty years. He leaves a sale childlen. The funeral servi-

The Probabilities of Next Week's Legisla

The Probabilities of Next Week's Legislation.

Washington, January 11.—It is uncertain what business will be given precedence by the house during the week. Tuesday has been set apart for such business as may be presented by the committee on judiciary; Wednesday for business presented by the committee on foreign affairs, and Thursday for the consideration of the McPherson senate bill, providing for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations, and the (Dingley) house bill suthorizing the secretary of the treasury to invest lawful money deposited in the treasury in trust, by national banking associations, for the retirement of their circulating notes.

The Appropriation bills.

These special orders, however, are not to interfere with the consideration of the general appropriation bills. When the house adjourned Saturday, the discussion of the consular and diplomatic bill was not completed. That measure will be called up Tuesday, or possibly to-morrow. The committee on apprepriations intends reporting the Indian bill Tuesday, and an effort will be made to pass it as soon as the consular and diplomatic bill is disposed of. It is possible that the river and harbor appropriation bill will be reported Wednesday or Thursday. As soon thereafter as opportunity is offered, an effort will be made to pass it. There promises to be a strenuous contest during the week between the friends of the special orders and the advocates of the prominent measures which have been before the house for some time. Mr. Singleton will endeavor to measures which have been before the house tor some time. Mr. Singleton will endeavor to secure the passage of a bill authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of a congressional library, Mr. Townsond, the Mexican pension bill, and Mr. Willis, the education bill

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Mr. Stockslager, chairman of the house com-nittee on public buildings and grounds, says it is his purpose to call up the bills provi-ding for appropriations for public buildings throughout the country, at every opportunity that is offered during the remainder of the ses-sion. "When the house decides to discuss the bills for public buildings," he continues. "G will not ask it to pass the bills which have been favorably reported, in lump, but will offer each bill separately to be passed or defeated on its merits. There are fifty-eight bills for public buildings, aggregating \$6,232,-200, which have been reported to the house divise the present engages and which are now. during the present congress, and which are now pending. In the past four congresses the ap-propriation bills for public buildings which sed the house aggregated:

rected should be erected in the larger cities.

Business in The Senarts.

In the senate the naval appropriation bill is likely to be reported from the appropriations committee, and reached for discussion and passage early in the week. The discussion of the interstate commerce by and the Nicareguan treaty will probably/consume the remainder of the week.

THE CHARITY BALL. Cleveland Takes a Walk-Around, But Re-

Cleveland Takes a Walk-Around, But Refuses to Dance.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 11.—When Mr. Cleveland appeared on the floor of the brilliant charity ball Friday, there was a futter among the fadies. The ex-governor was calm. He passed broadsides of melting glances without a perceptible blush and was the lion of the hour. After he had opened the ball he retired with a flw friends. Although pressed to join the giddy whirl he declined, saving that he could not dance. He Although pressed to join the giddy whirl he declined, saying that he could not dance. He was in his glory, however, and the society ladies of Buffalo, danced attendance upon the president-elect amid the fragrance of the exquisite exotics and the splendor of the lavishly decorated parlors of the hotel.

Mr. Cleveland did not arrive until 9 o'clock. open. It is admirably adapted to any such purpose, as the whole can be thrown en suite and given a very artistic setting. The pro-prietor expended \$5,000 in frescoing the ballprietor expended \$5,000 in freecoing the ball-room and its approaches. The vestibule was done in blue and gold, which harmonized completely with the atencifed date and frieze and the tiled floor. The hallways were mar-vels of good tests in freeco work and will be further improved this afternoon by moquettes and rugs. The ballroom, otherwise the large dining hall, was beautified by tasteful fresco work in delicately blended effects in gold, crimson, yellow and blue, mostly in flora estterns. The old English mantel of blue tile ocked gorgeous in flowers and proved an effective center for the massive mirrors surrounding it. The furniture was rich and ex-The suite contained \$30,000 worth of furnishings. There were two orchestrase concealed behind a wealth of palms and trop-

There were about seven hundred guests and the tickets at \$10 a piece will leave little marin for charity.

Mr. Cloveland and his sister held a levee asting an hour. He escorted Mrs. Bronson C. Rumsey, of Delaware avenue, to supper, and was quite attentive to her. She is not eligible,

having a husband, and Grover seemed to fight shy of the unmarried beauties. THE MINT STATEMENT.

The Amount of Gold and Silver Coin for the

Present Year. WASHINGTON, January 11.—The director of the mint has made his usual annual statement and estimate of the changes and increase during the year, in the United States. Gold and silver coin in the country, both total and in circulation, outside of the treasury. Coinage, less re-coinage, has been gold \$23,726,852; silver \$28,119,978. The imports of United States coin have been gold, \$4,239,875; silver \$725,150. The total coin of \$57.491.68. He estimates that \$4. gold, \$4,239,875; silver \$725,150. The total gain of \$57,491,648. He estimates that \$4,-875,000 of United States gold and \$216,000 of silver coin were melted for use in the manufacures and arts, and that six million of trade ollars, constituting a part of the silver circulation in previous years, have been entirely withdrawn from circulation. The exports were of the United States gold coin,\$11,878,154; silver coin, \$522,431. The net gain during the year was in gold coin, \$11,213,573; silver coin, \$22,-106,697. This, added to his estimates of the total amount in the country January 1, '84, makes the circulation on the first of January, 1885, \$563,000,000 gold and \$264,000,000 silver; total \$827,000,000. A comparison of the corresponding amounts of pa-per in the United States used as money or as representatives of coin, shows, at the close of the year an increase in gold certificates of \$28,599,232, silver certificates \$28,259,680 and a decrease in bank notes of \$21,324,206, a net increase of over \$35,000,000. Gold bullion in the mints

of the previous year.

awaiting coinage on the first of the present month was \$63,422,647, a reduction of about

\$3,000,000 from that on hand at the beginning

The New Orleans Exposition.

New Orleans, January 11.—Thirty thousand persons took advantage of the day and the half rate of admission to visit the world's exposition. Despite the numerical proportions of the attendance there was none of that crowding consequent on the presence of large bodies in places of less immensity. The government building, the main building, the horticultural hall and stables all had their visitors.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

TWO TEXANS WHO WON FAME The Proposed Vote of Thanks of Congress to Lieu-temants Greely and Emory—Tae Public Con-demnation of Arctic Sacrifices—Mr. Iu-galis, the Ishmael of the Scnate.

Washington, January 11 .- [Special.] -Texas is a remarkable state, and contains some remarkable men. Two of its citizens attained national notoriety on, perhaps, the most trivial incidents that ever occasioned it. One of these was Colonel Fitzhugh, doorkeeper of the house in the forty-fourth congress, who, in his elation at the possession of the large patronage of that office, wrote to a friend that he was a "bigger man than old Grant." The letter fell into the possession of a fellow who had been refused an appointment by Fitzhugh. He published it, causing Fitzhugh to lose his of-

fice, but to win more notoriety than the most

faithful discharge of his duties could possibly

have conferred upon him.

The other Texan who leaped into fame in a moment was Mr. Webster Flanigan, who four years age electrified the national republican convention by exclaiming "What are we here for, if not for the offices?" Flanigan has long ago despaired of ever again touching the giddy height to which he was then instantly lifted, but he has recently figured in a disagreeable attitude before the senate. He was nominated for a revenue collectorship in Texas, and attitude before the senste. He was nominated for a revenue collectorship in Texas, and his confirmation was long delayed, while fearful rumors of rejection were thick in the air. It was charged that Flanigan, who was to execute the revenue laws, had once been convicted of their violation. He was mixed up in a case of illicit distilling, and was fined a good round sum. To make the matter worse it was said that the fine had never been paid. Somehow these difficulties were smoothed over, and Flanigan was confirmed. Senator Morrill, according to rumor, alluded facetiously to Flanigan's famous expression when the senate was considering his nomination in executive session. He said he had no doubt that Flanigan had tempered the views he expressed four years ago and would now approve a

Flanigan had tempered the views he expressed four years ago and would now approve a liberal civil service admidistration.

The thanks of congress, though a mere formality, have not been made common in the history of the country. They have been bestowed only for very distinguished services, and, in nearly every instance, upon very conspicuous men. The pending proposition to bestow this reward upon Lieutenant Greely and Lieutenant Emory is not objected to because the services they performed were not gallant and faithful. It is admitted that these officers made a brilliant record in their contention against the dangers of the arctic regions. But there are others whose meritorious services cannot without manifest injustice be overlooked. The friends of Lieutenant Coffin, who commanded the "Alert," think he is entitled to a full share in whatever comhe is entitled to a full share in whatever commendation congress assigns. Then there is Lieutenant Garlington, whose failure, because of defective instructions, to accomplish the object of his expedition, does not detract in the least from his bold and intelligent efforts. Any action seeming to discriminate among men who have all acted with courage and fidelity, but concerning whose relative merits opinions differ, will increase the jealousies which have unfortunately already begun to exhibit themselves. These are unpleasant feeling, but they will serve one good purpose. They will fix more finally the public sense against any more wild goose chases into the frozen region where so many human lives have already been sacrificed in a cruel death without leaving any appreciable leaves way that of their been sacrificed in a cruel death without leaving any appreciable legacy save that of their own heroic endurance to the end in the stern trial set before them. The discovered details of suffering on the arctic expeditions are horrible, but what must have been the lot of those who died and made no sign; whose tortures and agonies will be forever hidden among the mysterious of that dismal country.

A THELAY REPUBLE.

Few men talk as well as does Senator Ingalls,

of Kansas. The trouble with him is a Narcissau admiration of his own caustic oratory and a consequent habit of seeking occasions for its When Senator Bayard objected to isplay. When Senator Bayard objected to considering the interstate commerce bill just at particular moment the other day the senator talked vaguely about the public suspicion at-tached to the senate's conduct in reference to such questions. Senator Bayard's reply was perfect. He said, among other things, that he did not know what it was to be suspected, thereby placing himself beyond the reach of Mr. Ingalls's sympathy. Mr. Bayard spoke with the candor and courage of a man who is conscious that he is doing what he believes to be right and cannot be terrified by the threat that he may be suspected.

In his words was implied a rebuke which Mr. In his words was implied a rebuke which Mr. Ingalls might have taken with profit, but it apparently did him no good. The very next day he pounced on Senator Allison about a report from the appropriations committee. Allison floored him with a chunk of facts, heavier than choleric wit, and then the irressible Ishmael of senatorial debate turned his hand against Senator Eugene Hale who was sitting at his desk as mild as a Sundayschool superintendent. These two were get-ting into a wordy duel when I bethought my-self of the utter unprofitableness of such s F. H. R. scene and left.it.

CHATTANOOGA FREIGHTS.

The Oneen and Crescent Route Inaugurates

a Competitive Rate. CHATTANGOGA, Tenn., January 11.—[Special.] For the first time in many years Chattangoga has an advantage over all the other southern cities in the way of freight rates. Last Tuesday the Queen and Crescent route made a reduction of three cents on western business to Chattanooga. This cut was met by the Louisville and Nashville and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads. The roads were forced to make the reduction on account of the war of rates on roads leading south from St. Louis. The cut only applied to Chattaneoga and other points to the west. The E.T., V. and G. and W. and A. being the only lines from Chattanooga to Atlan-ta and south eastern points, have declined to extend the reduction, it being discretionary with those roads.

with those roads.

"The demoralized condition of southern freights is becoming very alarming," said a prominent railroad official to The Constitution correspondent. "Wo are not making a cent on western business, but on the contrary are losing money. Just think of it. We are hauling a car load of grain, 30,000 pounds, from Memphis to Chattanooga for \$15.00."

THE CHICAGO SOCIALISTS. The Reports Hitherto Sent Out Greatly Ex aggerated,

Chicago, January 11.—The daily News will te-morrow publish the results of an investiga-tion by its reporters into the actual strength of the armed bodies of socialists in this city, of the armed bodies of socialists in this city, and finds that the reports heretofore published and sent out by special correspondents, have been grossly exaggerated, and that the same is true of the Jaeger Verein. The Bohemian sharpshooters drill weekly at the corner of Canal and DeHaven streets, and number not less than twenty men. These are all the socialistic military companies. The News asserts that they could not united, turn out over one hundred drilled and armed men, and further intimates that the scare is fostered in the interest of a larger appropriation by the state for the local militia.

THE BISMARCK OF BOOKS. A Sketch of Mr. Quaritch and His Sanctum

-Remarkable Personage.

LONDON, January 11.—The man who within a week buys two books, one for £3,000 and the other for £3,900, must be a ramarkable personege. At the Syston Park sale in London this week he has bought not less than £30,000 worth of books. A Pall Mall Gazette reporter has hunted him out in his wonderfully literary treasury in Paccadilly. "Mr.Quaritch," says he, "was in his sanctum, a small, dark room, almost filled with the table, a few chairs and two or three bookcases, containing several thousand pounds worth of rare volumes, protected from the dust by glass doors. He points to two or three portraits of himself which hang from the walls, and is especially proud of one showing him arrayed in the flowing robes of the order, towering over a group of friends—the learned society of "Odd Volumes." Mr. Quaritch discoursed in a pessimistic strain of the decadence of the genuine buyer and collector, "a sign of the materialistic age we live in." Book buying and book collecting in its proper sense has gradually declined since 1830, when there came a new departure and a new school. It was before that time that the great libraries were formed.

"At the Hamilton sale I spent £40,000 and at the Sunderland sale £33,000; and most of my purchases are now in the house here. I have known well most of the collectors of my time; three dukes of Hamilton, for instance; and there you see the portrait of one of my best customers—the late earl of Crawford, whose body was stolen. But, as I have said, the fashion has changed nowadays. Collectors go in for first editions of Keats, Shelley, Theckeray, Dickens, and for the engravings of Cruikshank and 'Phiz.' Then sporting literature is greatly in demand. Another very good customer is the country gentleman, who generally aspires to have in his library the best books on his county history. But I cannot enumerate the demands and crazes. Show me a man's library and I will tell you his character and his attainments."
"But it is about the marketable value of the books that Mr. Quaritch concerns himself; for this week he has bought not less than £30,000 worth of books. A Pall Mall Gazette reporter

"But it is about the marketable value of the books that Mr. Quaritch concerns himself; for despite all his learning he describes himself as

despite all his learning he describes himself as being as much a commercial man as the stock-broker or the merchant, and appraises the value of a library just as a tea-taster would a sample of tea. He began business in Castle street some forty years ago.

"He is shrewd and active as ever, and, like Professor Jowett, 'what he knows not is not knowledge.' No one having talked five minutes to the Bismarck of the book trade could fail to see that he had to do with a keen trader, up to every move on the board and to every up to every move on the board and to every trick of the trade. His hunting grounds are all over the face of the earth; he gathers his harvest from the five continents and stores it up at Piccadilly."

A MESSAGE FROM GORDON. The Bearer is Seized by the Mahdi's Men

and Beaten. London, January 11.—It is officially stated that a messenger arrived at Khartoum on the 27th ult., bearing a letter from General Gordon to General Lord Wolseley The messenger left Khartoum on the 28th, but was captured and beaten. The papers entrusted to him by General Girdon was taken from him with the general Gordon were taken from him, with the exception of a small note which was sewn in his clothes, and which said that all was well at Khartoum. The messenger says he saw five steamers with troops on board, and that they were engaged in seizing supplies for the Khartoum garrison. The messenger returned to Korti on foot by way of Bayuda.

French War Preparations.

French War Freparations,
Pakis, January 11.—Admiral Courbet has
been ordered to occupy Tamsui before February, and after garrisoning Kolung and Tamsui, to raise the blockade of Formosa.
Admiral Payron, minister of marine, has
sent an official communication to the chiefs of
the marine department, in which he refers to
the probable expedition to Pekin, and says
that in the event of an expedition being that in the event of an expedition being made, the fleet will be placed under direct centrol of General Sewal, minister of war. General Briere de l'Isle, telegraphs from Tonquin to General Sewal, announcing the strival of 3,200 reinforcements in the best of health and spirits, and states that he is ready health and spirits, and states that he is ready to march upon Langson.

Counterfeit Notes in England, Lonnon, January 11.—The bank of England authorities have notified the various banking courses throughout the country that there are in circulation perfect imitations of its notes in denominations of from five pounds to five hundred pounds. A number of fifty pound notes are circulating on the continent and in America. The bogus notes are supposed to be the work of American counterfeiters.

Tonosto, January 11.—Morris Lary, a man with a glass eye, came here some months ago from Detroit and started an agency for the collection of accounts. He rented rooms in a central position, dressed well, and soon inguitated himself with tradesmen and others. He has absected to the Luited States, leave He has absconded to the United States, leaving creditors to whom he owes from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

The Phelan Tragedy Discussed. LONDON, January 11.—Of the Phelan-Short attempted mutual murder, the Daily News says: "It is much better that the Americans discover for themselves what sort of the same of t iscreants their tolerance is fostering." Daily Telegraph say: "If a few American citizens shall be killed, the American government will, perhaps, interfere to check the operations of the murder colony in their midst.

Butler Sues for Slander.

Boston, January, 11.—General Butler has brought suit against the Boston Herald claiming \$25,000 damages for the publication of an article in November 1883, reflecting upon his conduct during the war.

A French Duel,

Paris, January 11 .- A duel with swords arising out of the acquittal of Mme. Hugues, has taken place on the Belgian frontier. The madame's champion wounded his adversary severely.

The Baltimore Gazette Assigns.

BALTIMORE, January II.—Late yesterday evening the Baltimore Gazette publishing company (The Day), made an assignment to J. Parker Veazeys for the benefit of the cred-itors. Its liabilities are said to be \$28,000, including a mortgage of \$17,000 and arrears of rent upwards of \$800, upon which latter claim the effects were seized but subsequently surrendered to the trustee.

Protesting Against the Spanish Treaty. PHILADELPHIA, January 11. - A petition PHILADELPHIA, January II.—A position, signed by 3,000 ciger manufacturers and their employes, protesting against the ratification of the Spanish treaty, has been sent to Senator Cameron by the secretary of the cigar manufacturers' association of this city.

Death of Mr. J. A. Bass.

Chartanooga, January 11.—[Special.]—J A. Bass, a well known and highly esteemed merchant of this city, died this morning at six o'clock. Mr. Bass was well and hearty las Tuesday, but caught a severe cold which developed into pneumonia and caused his death. He was born in Chattooga county, Georgia, and is a brother of Rev. D. P. Bass, of Dalton.

Captain Thomas Phelan New York, January 11 .- Captain Thomas Phelan, who was stabbed in O'Donovan lossa's office, continues to improve, but was unable to attend court to-day.

OLD MINING TALES.

RECALLED BY A THRILLING ARI-ZONA MYSTERY.

Bill Pepper's Remarkable Escape from Liability for the Marder of a Brother Miner-Lynch-ing a Man for the Murder of Another Who was Not Dead, Etc.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, January 11 .- The discovery of the dead body of a miner up in the countains near here caused some of the old frontiersmen who hang about the hotels to overhaul their memories for yarns about mining mysteries.

"This here case," said old Bill Pepper, "is queer, because no one knows just what killed him. Still, there's any one of a dozen things that might have finished him, so that it isn't so terribly queer after all. Now, I remember a case in 1850 over on the American river, in California, that made my hair stand. Three or four of us were working together. Charley Thomas and I were in the gulch, and our partners were up at the camp getting dinner. Charley had a pick, and was swinging it hard. I was shovelling some gravel, and we were both talking. Pretty soon the dinner horn blew, and I says: 'Come on, Charley; dinner's ready.' He said something about coming right along, and I suppose he was following me until I had gone some distance, and then I looked around, and he was not in sight. Think-

ed sround, and he was not in sight. Thinking he would come right along, I went on to the camp and told the other boys that Charley was on the way in. As the meal progressed I said several times that it seemed strange that he did not come in, and the others agreed with me. When we got through dinner I hurried back to the gulch, and found Charley lying flat on his back, dead. There was no mark visible except a big bruise on his forchead, where the pick had hit him as he fell, but which could not have been severe enough to cause death. I rolled him over and raised him up and tried to rouse him, but without avail. He never spoke. I was terribly agitated, and just as I was bending over him and listening with my ear on his heart my partners came up, and made known their presence by some exclamation which made me jump. I could see in a mement that they suspected me, and I presume that my manner was a little queer. They examined the bruise on his head, and made several inquiries. I told them all I knew about the case. They seemed anxious to know more, and pumped me persistently. I said at last:

"'Now, I know you think I did this thing, but I swear to you that I know nothing about it. If you will say that you believe me, and it.

but I swear to you that I know nothing about it. If you will say that you believe me, and but I swear to you that I know nothing about it. If you will say that you believe me, and will promise never to suspect me again, I will be glad. If you persist in your suspicions I will shoot myself here and now, and what money I leave I direct to be used in forwarding Charley's body to a point where it can be examined and the cause of his death ascertained.

"We were all good friends, and they insisted that they had no idea that I had killed him. The thing was so sudden and mysterious they didn't know what to make of it at first, and they naturally thought that we might have

didn't know what to make of it at first, and they naturally thought that we might have had a fight. When I became convinced by their actions that they really believed my story I was greatly relieved, and we buried Charley near where he died. We never found out just what ailed him, but the probability is that it was heart disease. If I hadn't been among friends at that time I would have been lynched for nurder, and, understanding that fact fully, I have always been mightly opposed to lynch law. I have sat in two or three lynch courts, and I have always made the mob produce somebody who could swear that the prisoner was guilty."

This story reminded Jim Leffel of an episode in his career during the early days on the Comstock. There was a rough crowd around the mines, and fights and murders were numerous. "The boys had been talking for some time," he said, "about lynching somebody if the killings did not stop. One dis-

bedy if the killings did not stop. bedy if the killings did not stop. One dismal November day, just at dusk, it was reported that Tim Long's body had been found down toward Gold Hill, and that the man who had killed him had been captured in the act of robbing him. Long was a great favorite, and it made everybody furious when it was announced that he had been murdered. The prisoner was a harmless looking sort of a stranger there, and he told a great was all the was coming over town oold Hill to Virginia City in the called which lay right in the road. His district feeling of horror soon gave way to one of first feeling of horror soon gave way to one of joy, for he was entirely destitute, and he thought possibly the man might have some valuables. Just as he was searching him a party of miners came along, seized him, and, removing Long's body to the camp, spread the

intelligence. "As soon as it became known that Long "As soon as it became known that Long was dead there was a general demand for vengeance. Everybody in the camp was out, and there was an enormous amount of drinking and carousing. Toward midnight it was agreed by a lot of leading spirits that the people must take the law into their own hands. The prisoner was brought out and a court was organized. Everybody wanted to be judge, and when one was finally selected everybody else wanted to be a juryman or the prosecutor. After these dignitaries had been chosen there was a call for a volunteer to defend the accused man. But no one responded. Feelaccused man. But no one responded. Feeling a little sorry for the chap, I says:

"I'll hold him up, boys, if you won't lay it

up sgainst me.'
"They all said they wouldn't, and I took hold of the case, not having any idea that I could save his neck, but just determined that I would say a few words in the interest of fair I would say a lew words in the interest of fair play and against any hasty action. As soon as the evidence for the prosecution was in the boys began to yell for a verdict, and every minute that I talked they interrupted me. I was just closing with what I then considered a pretty fine piece of oratory when there was a tremendous commotion on the outside of the crowd. First there was a sort of a war whoop, and then a preloyed how! that might have and then a prolonged howl that might have been heard for miles. I thought they were coming for me, and got right down from the box on which I had been standing, and taking up a position beside the prisoner, with whom my sympathy was increasing every minute, we awaited the worst. I says to him: "Let 'em come. They are after both of us."

s teeth chattered as he thanked me for "His teeth chattered as he thanked me for what I had said."
"Just then a little chap mounted the box, having forced his way through the crowd, and after the yell which greated him had subsided

he inquired:"
"'What's this trial for?" "'What's this trial for?"
"'For the murder of Jim Long," says the prosecutor and the udge together.
"'Well, then, I adjourn this court,' he said, 'for Jim Long is as well as any of you, and he ain't killed at all.'

"Ir will de at all."

"Then came explanations and laughter and curses. Jim had not been hurt. He had had some sort of a fainting spell, and lay for an hour or two as if dead, but after being brought to the camp and left alone with a blanket over him, he 'came to his senses, and presently walked out in search of a drink. Hearing of the trial then in progress, he sent word of his safety. Now I call that another illustration of how near a man can come to being lynched and yet not get there, particularly when he is innocent. I don't believe an innocent man was ever lynched."

"I can't agree with you on that," said the

was ever lynched."
"I can't agree with you on that," said the
next speaker, an old man named Parker. "I
knew of one case where a man entirely innocent was hanged by the neck until dead. He

AUP.

was a good fellow, too, and they never would have lynched him if it hadn't been that he seemed to act as though he had just as soon go as not. It was up in Plumas county, about fifteen years ago. I had a mine there then, or I thought I did, at any rate. I was working and old claim on a scientific idea, and had great hopes. There were a good many miners in there at that time and some of them were hard men. One of the men working for me was a fallow from New Jersey named Bristol: He had had all kinds of luck, and when he came to work for me he was about discouraged, for he had received werd of the death of his on y child and he had no other relative living. In his company a good deal was Hugh Rumsey, a younger, quicker and prouder man. One day when Rumsey was drunk and quarrelsome he got into a dispute with a well-to-do prospector, and in his frenzy followed and shot him, leaving the pistol by the side of the vietim. It so happened that that weapon was Bristol's, and the authorities made up their minds that he was the man. Before any arrest was made Rumsey, who had begun to realize what he had done, asked Bristol for advice. He was in a terrible condition. He feared to move and he dared not remain where he was. He had parents, a wife, children and other relatives in the cast, and life was doar to him.

"If it was not for them,' he said, 'I would soon end this trouble,' and he looked wistfully at a rifle standing in Bristol's cabin.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

to him.

"If it was not for them, he said, I would soon end this trouble,' and he looked wistfully at a rifle standing in Bristol's cabin.

'The suggestion seemed to give the elder man an idea. He reflected a moment with brows deeply knit, and then said:

"You go on. I did that murder, and I will take the consequences."

"Rumsey paused neither to inquire the motive nor the possible consequences of his friend's decision. He got out of the country as soon as possible, and he never went back there. Rumsey was suspected of the crime, and measures were taken to bring him back, if Bristol had not confessed the murder himself. He was placed in jail, and I have no doubt he expected a trial by jury. Just what his scheme was, of course no one knows. Probably his first idea was to let Rumsey, whom he liked, get away and then rely on his own innocence and the lack of proof against him to clear him. The public, however, found out that Bristol's pistol had been piexed up near the wounded man, and this taken in connection with his partial confession, settled his guilt in the minds of the people. One night the jail was stormed by a small party of masked men and Bristol was taken out. Whether he felt like backing out or not is not known. I presume he wished he had never gone so far; but he was a sensible man, and when he came to realize his position he doubtless saw that an explanation he could then make would have no effect, and he submitted without a word. He weighed a his age and friendlessness against Rumsey's is he could then make would have no effect, and he submitted without a word. He weighed a his age and friendlessness against Rumsey by youth and family, and finding himself cornered he died like a man, and wiped out the stain of murder on his friend. That was an intraction which an innocent man was lynched. I know the facts, and I have seen Rumsey within a year, and he knows them too."

TWO TRAINS COLLIDE And Several Parties are More or Less Se-

riously Injured.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 11.—An accident occurred on the Pensacola and Atlantic railroad yesterday, at 10.50, between Chipley and Bonifay, by which a number of persons were seriously injured. The passenger train with two Pullman coaches, bound for this city, was followed by a freight at the locality indialicated. The train broke in two for some rogson, and the Pullmans were left standing on the track. They had just rounded the curve, so that the freight train could not be seen, and before a man could struck the rear Pullman with great force, telescoping the cars, and making a complete wreck. The following named persons were injured: riously Injured.

injured:
R. A. Durkee, of St. Paul, Minn., knee cut.
George Sharp, of Covington, Ky., hand
crushed and internally injured.
W. H. Riley, of Binghamton, N. Y., hand
and arm crushed.
F. S. McElfresh, Pulling, conductor, head
and arm badly cut.
Histon & Mainer, of Jacksonville, ankle out

Hinton A. Meiper, of Jacksonville, ankle out Mrs. Askew, of St. Paul, knee sprained and

Of the injured persons all but Mr. Helper come on through, and arrived here this morning. Mr. Helper was left at Thomasville.

STEALING HUMAN HAIR,

Thieves Capture the Entire Stock of a New York Traveling Salesman.

Eoston, January 11.—L. C. Weilli, traveling salesman, for Julius Becker, dealer in human hair, New York, came to Boston on Saturday with \$6,000 worth of hair. On his arrival at the Boston and Albany station he gave his check for his trunk containing the hair to Armstrong's express, with inhair to Armstrong's express, with in-structions to take the trunk to the United States hotel. When Weilli went to look for his trunk he could learn nothing concerning it. The expressmen said they had left it upon the sidewalk in front of the hetel. No clue to the thieves or property was obtained till the efficers on South street saw two young fellows officers on South street saw two young fellows-carrying a trunk and bag on their shoulders. Knowing them to be thieves, they started to follow them, but the men drop-ped their loads and ran. The bag and trunk were brought to the station, and on being opened, were found to contain about \$2,000 worth of the missing hair.

Michael and Andrew Presley were arrested Michael and Andrew Presicy were arrested for the robbery, and the trunk, empty, was found in their rooms. Many of the young hoodlums of the South Cove appeared on the streets to-day sporting flowing beards and moustaches and wearing wigs. The value of the plunder is said to be \$10 per ounce. In all about \$2,250 worth was recovered.

A Father's Double Murder.

A Father's Double Murder.

Statistics, Wis, January 11.—John Strensby, a Norwegian, who came to this country about three years ago and lived at Dunn, seven miles distant, is reported to have poisoned his daughter, about twenty years old, and a newborn child of hers, and fled to parts unknown. The child and her mother are dead, and the constable of the town and a number of the citizens are searching for the murderer. Strensby is said to be a drunken, worthless wretch, and considered a dangerous person. Upon leaving home after the fearful crime it is said he swore he would not be captured alive."

A Murderer Arrested

PRIESSEUG, Va., January 11.—Henry Moore, who murdered Littleton Stewart, in Greensville county, a few months ago, and who has been at large ever since, was arrested to-day by a posse of armed men near Belfield, Greensville county, and lodged in jail. The person arrested last week at Seaboard Station, on the Roanoke and Sepboard railroad, as Stewart's murderer, has been released.

Strung Up to Make Him Confess,

Lincoln, Neb., January 11.—Robert Roberts was shot and instantly killed yesterday nine miles from Fairfield. Two boys name nine miles from Fairheld. Two boys har Taylor, 13 and 15 years old, were arrest One of them was strung up, when he confess the crime. Roberts had been taking bru from the land claimed by the father of the confession of the crime.

Taylor boys. An Attempted Jall Escape

BIEMINGHAM, January 11.—[Special.]—An unsuccessful attempt by several desperate prisoners was made to-day to escape from the city prison. The jailer detected them in time.

THE GOVERNOR NOTIFIED OF A CONTESTED ELECTION.

Two Noble Girls who Render Phemselves More Beautiful by Being Useful—Election of Officers of Waycross Lodge Knights of Honor— The DeKalb Farmers, Etc., Etc.

CLEVELAND, Ga., January 11 .- [Special.]-The election for county officers resulted: Isaac Oakes, inary; J. P. Osborne, clerk superior court; E. M. Castleberry, sheriff; G. M. Bryan, tax collector; J. H. Reaves, tax receiver; Harrell Barrett, treas urer, and Thos. Elliott, coroner

A Boy Seriously Injured. DARLONEGA, Ga., January 11.—[Special.]—A thirteen year old son of T. A. Christy was badly hurt yesterday evening at the Columbia gold mil near here, by getting his clothing caught in the machinery. His tace and head was fearfully torn.

In Wilkinson County.

IRWINTON, Ga., January II.-The governor has been telegraphed to withhold the commissions of C. D. Carlisle, elected for ordinary; I. J. Foun. tain, elected for sheriff; S. I. Denard, elected for tax collector, as the election will be contested by T. N. Beall, for ordinary; R. C. Hall, for sheriff Joel A. Smith, for tax collector.

A New Engine Received.

MARIETTA, Ga., January 11 .- (Special. 1-The Ma rietta and North Georgia railroad received las week a new 30-ton extension front engine. It has all modern improvements, and is as fine a machine as any in the south. It was built by the Baldwin works, of Philadelphia, It is named Frank Stodalls, after the soap manufacturer. It is out on its trial trip to-day.

Election of Officers, WAYCROSS, January 11 .- [Special.]-Waycros lodge Knights of Honor No. 2,911 elected the fol-

lowing officers: Dictator-H. Hoenstein: Past Dic tator-F. C. Folks; Vice-Dictator-E. H. Crindley; Assistant Dictator—J. D. Smith Reporter—B. Simmons; Financial Reporter and Treasurer—V. L. Stanton; Guide—W. H. Cason; Guardian—W. G. Adams; Sentinel—F. Humphries; Representative to Grand Lodge—Jus. C. McDouald. The DeKalb Farmers. DECATUR, Ga., January 11 .- [Special.]-At the regular monthly meeting of the Central Farmers,

ted for the ensuing year: President-Br. W. L. Jones.

President—Br. W. L. Jones.

Vice president—Dr. T. T. Key.
Secretary—Dr. S. C. Hitchcock.
Reporter—George A. Ramspeck.
Executive committee—Messrs. George W. Webb,
Moser E. Davis and Edward M. Kittredge.
Committee on subjects—Dr. T. T. Key; Messrs.
Thomas J. Jackson and Frank S. C. Johns.
Dr. Jones has been president of the club two
years, and in a very pleasant and interesting address thanked the club for the honor conferred on
him; and gave them some good, homely advice on
matters in which they were all interested.
Dr. Key made a short address on copartnership
learning, and Mr. Frank Johns taked "grapes."
The subject for discussion at next meeting, on

Agricultural club, the following officers were elec-

Dr. Key made a short address on copartnership-learning, and Mr. Frank Johns talked "grapes."
The subject for 'discussion at next meeting, on first Tuesday in February, is one in which every farmer is, or ought to be, deeply interested, to-wit: "How to prepare land and fertilize for corn."
All the members of the club promised, and all the others are requested to bring something for exhibition at the next meeting. This promises to be one of the most interesting features of the club idualing the present year. during the present year.

TWO NOBLE GIRLS

attend a spec

Who Render Themselves More Beautiful by Being Useful.

LAGRANGE, Ga., | January 11.-[Special.]-Miss Ida Stakely, a most gifted and thighly cultivated Christian young lady of our city, and a sister of Rev. Charles A. Stakely, pastor of the Citadel Square Baptist church of Charleston, has accepted the position of art teacher in the Lavert Female college of Talbotton, Ga., and left yesterday for her new home, where she will be swift to win the hearts of all good people by her simplicity and gentleness of manner, and by showing that she has well mastered her specialty. Her crayon portraits are exceedingly fine, being pronounced by many who are competent to judg

as unsurpassed by even the more experienced artists. The portrait by her of the editor of the LaGrange Reporter, has attracted much attention LeGrange Reporter, has attracted much attention and elicited many eulogies. Being extremely modest, and shrinking from anything like a show of her high gifts, even her friends here have not known, until recently, the high attainments she has reached. Even this notice will bring a blush to her cheeks. She is accompanied to her field of labor by Miss Ruth Toole, also of our city, who has already been engaged in the same institution as teacher of instrumental music, and has wen the highest praises from those who are so fortunate as to have been her patrons. Every true hearted Georgian should delight to do honor to such noble women, who have the courage to go out in the world, overcoming all obstacles and fighting the battles of life.

The good people of Talbotton should extend to these young ladies every kind consideration and

give to them the liberal parronage which they most highly deserve. They are both graduates of the Southern Female college here and do grea honor to that famous old institution.

THE GEORGIA PRESS.

Mr. E. P. Davis retires from the Marietta Clip per in order to devote more of his time to his oth allowed to propose, it is stated that several Geor-

gia editors will make arrangements to get mar-

The Elberton New South, having undergone change of ownership, has returned to its old name-The Gazette. There is no information as yet, as to who will be

in charge of the new paper in Cartersville. The Chestnut-Christian Difficulty

From the Paulding, Ga., New Era. In the Christian-Chestnut case which was set for a hearing yesterday, the Christians waived trial and gave bond for their appearance at the February term of the

Messrs. Chestnut and Mathews, who were injured in the difficulties Christmas day, have sufficiently recovered to be able to get out on the streets.

A Georgia Romance.

From the Jasper County, Ga., News. We are glad to learn from a letter received re cently by the relatives of Ike P. Hutchinson, of Texas, that he has recovered from the pistol shot Texas, that he has recovered from the pistol shot wounds infleted on him, by an attempted assassin at Waco, Texas, some months ago. It will be remembered that at the time like was shot, he was engaged to be married, and as soon as his intended learned of his misfortune, she at once went to him, and they were married while he was on what was supposed to be his death bed. Ike has shown his pluck, and hopes now to live to nurse in return. He is now district attorney for one of the district courts of Texas, and has our best wishes for his future success and usefulness to family and

A Christmas Romance. From the Warrenton, Ga., Clipper.

From the Warrenton, Ga., Clipper.

There was a pound party at the residence of Dr. G. R. Pattillo, over in Hancock, on Christmas night, that closed with a surprising little romance. Early in the evening a large number of young people begun to assemble from the surrounding neighborhood, and merriment flowed in unrestrained freedom until about 10 o'clock. At this juncture Mr. Joel Reynolds appeared in the parlor and requested the young people to keep very quiet, as something interesting was about to transpire. The greater portion of the guests were blissfully unconscious of the event in prospect, and the announcement of Mr. Reynolds placed them on tip toe with expectancy. Soon there was a rustle of silk heard in the hall-way, and Mr. James Beaty, a nephew of Dr. Pattillo, appeared at the door with Miss Jennie Autry, the charming sister of Mrs. Pattillo, leaning upon his arm. About this time Rev. L. A. Pattillo rose up from an obscure corner, and in the breathless pause that tollowed, solemnly pronounced the two, that followed, solemnly pronounced the two man and wife. Many present were disposed to believe that the marriage was to believe that the marriage was a hoax, perpetrated for the amusement of the evening, but to aliay whatever of doubt there might be as to the validity of the marriage the groom waltzed up and planted a square-toeckiss on the blushing lips of his bride. This was all the proof necessary, and numerous and hearty were the congratulations that followed.

FIELD AND FOREST.

Some Notable Incidents of Animal Life in Georgia.

A family of foxes have been found on Professo Moss's plantation, on the outskirts of Lexing-

Mrs. J. N. King, of Carroll county, has a rooster that has four spurs.

Mrs. Anna Brooks, of the same place, has a

chicken that has eleven toes. Henry R. Harris, of Meriwether, has the past week caught fifty four partridges within 200 yards of the same spot. He has recently caught 500 birds near his home and says he can't see that the number in the fields and woods are any less than before he began trapping them.

While a party were out bird hunting last week, in Troup county, Robert Johnson fired at a bird and several shot hit John Rivers, one of which struck his left eye, causing a painful, but not a serious wound.

Burwell Neil, colored, living on Captain Baxter's place in Hancock county, shot and killed a The physician thinks his injuries will hardly arge wild cat that had been run out of a swamp on the Simpson place, on Tuesday of last week The cat weighed fourteen pounds.

A lady from the far west, who is now visiting relatives in LaGrange, upon entering the yard of her old home, after eight years' absence, immediately recognised a hen she had presented her mother before her departure.

Mr. Luke Skinner is the champion shot of Doug-las county. 'He killed several partridges and one rabbit at one rhot.

Mr. Dan Williams, of Dodge, killed a gobbler on turn swamp which weighed 18 lbs., net. His eard measured 14½ inches. The bird was weighed Mr. I. Horne Mr. R. S. Abbott, of Gordon county, brought in the brush of a fine red fox Monday. It is the first

one captured this season.

On Christmas eve Messrs. C. P. Brown, John L. Anderson, William Moore, C. C. Spence and Willie Anderson, of Hawkinsville, accompanied by a dezen "brag" hounds, sallied forth after some sport. Four miles this side of Hayneville they jumped a red fox and the chase at once became ively. Now, this particular fox was not what some hunters would call a "circler." almost a bee line through Houston to near Fort Valley, and finally gave up the ghost near Marshalville, after having led the hounds and their owners a distance of over fifty miles. Of the twelve hounds that entered the race only six were present when the fox was caught, as follows: C. P. Brown's Gypsy Felton, Venus Felton and Hill Brown; R. S. Anderson's Gordon Hose and Lee Hose: 'Squire Moore's Longo Moore.

The Irwinton Appeal furnishes the following The Irwinton Appeal furnishes the following:

Mr. Bart. Stevens, of Gordon, was on a visit to East Point, when a riend made him a present of a fine houn. The dog was boxed up and put on board of the express ear and shipped via Macon. The car was dark, and the dog never saw daylight except on being transferred to the passenger car at Bollingbroke. The dog arrived at Gordon on Sunday night, when it was taken four miles in the country to Mr. Stevens's home and turned loose. Thirty-six hours later the dog was at his old home sound and well, having traversed 128 miles, through a country it had never before been through, and with only his instinct to guide him. He evidently took the nearest route through the country, since Mr. Stevens apprised the section hands slong the railroad as soon as he discovered the dog's absence, and they certainly would have seen him had he taken the railroad. Thirty-six hours after his leaving Gordon, his former master was out hunting with him in East Point.

THE GEORGIA FARM.

The Eastman Times says that the recent cold weather played havoc with the oat crop in that There will not be more than one-third of an average crop made this year.

Mr. Abe Hogg, of Troup, made last year, with three mules, thirty-six bales of cotton, and corn and oats in proportion.

Messrs. C. C. Jones and T. B. Johnson, near La-Grange, ginned 420 bales of cotton during the last

season at \$2 per bale. The Crawford; News says that a certain farmer that community killed five hogs which weighed ,800 pounds.

Says the Greensboro Home Journal: Conver says the Greensboro four planters gives us the ns with numbers of our planters gives us the formation that a large amount of small grain formation that a large and that it is generally oformation that a large amount of small grain as been plasted this year, and that it is generally a thriving condition. The recent sleet, we are ratified to learn, did but little damage to the rain. The major part of the crop in Greene was ifficiently hardy to withstand the freeze. If farefully seasons continue, planters will have eason to rejoice, in May next, over an enormous resultivities recent

Mr. C. C. Jones, of Troup, has thirty-six acre n wheat and will sow wheat if flour was at the price of \$1 per barrel. He is also planting largely of oats. Mr. Jones is not only a successful grain aiser, but is well known to be a successful cotton grower, which is greatly due to the fact of his planting cotton almost invariably on stubble

The Camilla correspondent of the [Albany News

writes:

The home of Mr. Underwood, feditor, minister and farmer, one and a half miles from town, is a perfect little paraclise. The dwelling, a large two story frame house, is pretty and tasteful. The front yard is a garden of beautiful shrubbery and flowers, many epecimens of which are rare and costly. In the rear of the house is an orchard of apples, peaches and pears of the Le Conta variety, and Mr. Underwood is quite enthusiastic on the subject of the latter; fruit: He informed us that hast year he harvested thirteen bales of cotton from twenty-six acres of land. If we had men of this kind on our fertile soil in Bougherty, we would have gless of scarcity of money; and instead of poverty and mortgages we would have wealth and happiness. Mr. Underwood is the sire of thirteen children, twelve of whom are living, and he is by no means an elderly man in appearance—looks to be about forty. On expressing my surprise at the multiplicity of his odispring, the reverend gentleman told me that not long ago he met a woman in a wagon near Camilla with her 'iventy-fire' child in her on the content of the cont onspring, the reverend gentleman told me that not long ago he met a woman in a wagon near Camilla with her twenty-first child in her arms, and that she looked hale and hearty. The father of these children had been married twice before and boast-ed of thirty-six, all told.

Camilla is one of those towns which boasts of a ood back country. The soil, of Mitchell is prouctive. The farmers are frugal and industrious. and differ from the planters of some other counties n their system of farming. They are small farmers as a rule; but they raise grain, meat, potaoes and a variety of crops. The result is, the people are prosperous and the lands valuable. The growth of this town since the war has been steady and continuous and is attributable to the above acts. No foreign capital has conduced to its growth; but whatever of wealth and prosperity it enjoys has been literally dug out of the ground.

SOME OLD SUBJECTS

Recalled to Illustrate the Points of the Present. Mr. Fred Ball, the venerable ex-postmaster of LaGrange, says that in January, 1850, the store where he is now salesman-Walker, Callaway Baugh's old stand-was first occupied as a dry goods store, and that he (Ball) was in it as clerk. Thirty-five years afterward he finds himself at the same old stand. The building was the first brick one erected on the square, was built by the late John Douglass, and was occupied by Callaway &

A silk quilt made by Mrs. M. F. Holder, of Hawkinsville, contains 72 squares and 4,608 separate pieces. Mrs. H. did all the work herself. and she was fifty-two years old the day it was fin

The LaGrange Reporter says that in the year 1863, Mr. John W. Ragland was a soldier in the army of northern Virginia, and had a colored body servant named Charles to wait upon himlin camp. For some reason he concluded to dispense with the services for Charles, and started him home on horseback. It was a long journey away down in Georgia, and the sequel proves that the dilatory African was a long time in making it. Charles was never heard of more until, one day ast week, an aged negro arrived from Mississippi and announced himself as the long missing day key. After leaving the army, he made his way to Columbus, in this state, and thence drifted out to Mississippi. He says he has some property there, which he will dispose of, and then return to spend the rest of his life in the haunts of his

in Oglethorpe county, is now forty years old, and never served on a jury in his life, never voted but twice, and never subscribed for a newspaper until last week, when he took the Crawford News-MoniGEORGIA TIN-TYPED.

A DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS DEVEL OPED INTO SHAPE.

Bigamist in Jail-Death from the Bursting of Blood Vessel-An Old Citizen of Gwinnets County Dropped Dead in the Public Boad-Other State News, Etc.

In the Vandever family living near Turnerville, Habersham county, is a black bottle which has been in the family of the Vandevers for more than 100 years. It was taken from the knap sack of one of the Vandever's who was killed at Braddock's de-

A man in Rabun county has carp in his fish ond six years old and twenty inches long One business house in Greensboro sold 30,000 pounds of meat in one day.

Long Cane is suffering from want of shelter for assengers. A few nights ago a wedding party was kept there in the pelting rain for two hours. Willis Greene, the bigamist, is now in jail in LaGrange. He was brought up from West Point, where he had a commitment trial. It will be remembered that, though having a wife and children living in Alabama, he had the marriage ceremony performed between himself and Miss Jodie Henderson, at West Point, a few weeks ago. His wife will vigorously prosecute both persons.

Steve Sappington and Carry Ward, colored, of Troup county, eloped last week. Steve has long been with the Sappington family, and leaves his former wife to mourn his loss.

A very large granite monument for the grave of the late Colonel L. M. Hill, was carried out to the family burying ground in Wilkes county. It is very handsome shaft, and came from Baltimore.

A negro man who lived near Mr. J. H. Smith's, three miles from Washington, burst a blood vessel while coughing, and died in a few minutes, one day last week. He had been troubled for some time with elongation of the palate, which caused violent spells of coughing.

The colored nurse of Mrs. J. K.Orr;of Columbus, had a narrow escape from being burned to death. She was standing with her back to the fire, when her dress caught and the flames instantly enveloped her person. Fortunately for her a person present threw a bucket of water over her and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The loss of her clothing, a few scars, and the biggest sort of a seare was the

While several persons were on a flat at Bullard's ferry, on Bread river, the flat sank. All were thrown into the water, but succeeded in reaching the bank except a negro named Alfred Allen, who sank and was drowned. His body was fished out the next

LaGrange Reporter: As Mr. Lee Swanson was driving past Mrs. Ward's residence Wednesday night, bringing Mr, and Mrs. H. W. Hill home, an unknown negro kept following the carriage and when addressed would take to the woods. Mr. Hill finally becoming tired of the annoyance burs a couple of caps at the darkey, when he hastily disappeared. A pair of good shoes were found in the rear of the carriage, supposed to have been placed there by the unknown negro.

The storehouse of Mr. J. N. Hutchinson, near Columbus, was burned last Tuesday night. It was nearly consumed when discovered, and only a small amount of the stock was saved. He was insured for \$1,000.

There are good prospects for almachine shop be ing established in Hawkinsville. Mr. H. S. Hold. ridge, who has had the enterprise in contemplation for some time, has purchased an eighteen horse power engine, and is making other arrange ments to establish the shop. Mr. Holdridge has had fine success with his gin shop.

Professor R. A. Scott, colored, has left Rome with his family, for Shelbyville, Tenn. He came to Rome five years ago from Knoxville. Tenn .. highly recommended by leading white citizens, and sustained his good name. The local papers say that he has worked faithfully for his race, and during his stay has raised for the First Baptist church, colored, \$1,728; for the Second Baptist, colored, \$135, and for the Methodist, colored, \$97 He has accepted the pastorate of the First Baptis colored, of Shelbyville.

Warrenton Clipper: During the holidays a report reached town that Mr. Julius Beall, living a few miles out in the country, had shot and killed a negro in his employ. The identical negro, how ver, being in town, hale and hearty, a few days thereafter, there is general inclination to regard the report being questionable. Gwinnett Herald: Two of the prisoners in jail

concluded to have some Christmas. One of them is charged with assault with intent to rape, and the other with being a moonshine butcher. As the facilities for a Christmas frolic in fail is rether limited, they concluded to get out. They succeedng that secured the iron of the grates and with another night's work would probably have been free, but their movements were found out, and they were transferred to the dungeon, while the wall is being repaired. Vincent Brownlee, an old citizen of Gwinnet

county, dropped dead in the public road last Sat urday. He was walking along with William Cowan and George Jackson and gradually dropped behind. When near the Massey place he asked the boys not to walk so fast, as he could not keep up. Hearing a noise they looked back and he had fallen and was lying on his back in the road They went to him but found him dying. It was not deemed necessary to hold an inquest,

not deemed necessary to hold an inquest.

Henry County Weekly: A singular and most complex marital relationship exists in Henry county, the like of which has no counterpart within our knewledge. Several years ago Mr. I. B. Bryans married Miss Rebecca Turner, daughter of the late Jefferson Turner. Afterwards Mr. John Bryans, a nephew of the above named gentleman, married Miss Texas Turner, also a daughter of Jefferson Turner. Subsequent to the last mentioned alliance Mr. S. G. Bryans, another nephew of Mr. I. B. Bryans, was wedded to Mrs. Mattle Traynham, a nice of Mrs. Asbury Turner, whose husband is a brother of Mr. I. B. Bryans wife. On the 21st ult. Mr. C. S. Bryans, (still another nephew of Mr. I. B. Bryans and brother of Mr. John Bryans), was united in marriage to Miss Ella Turner, daughter of Mr. Asbury Turner and niece by marriage of Mr. I. B. Bryans The marriages all occurred at the same house, the place now owned and occupied by Mr. Asbury Turner. There is not the slightest consanguinity existing between the Bryans and Turners, and yet they have intermarried until it would puzzle a Dutch lawyer to determine the exact degree of relationship that binds the families together.

was stolen from his stable in Cartecay district. Friends assisted him in searching for the animal and some time during the next day a young man by the name of Suddeth, found her near Santa Luca. The thief has not been apprehended.

The Ellijay Courier says that "the pastors of the churches of this place will have a considerable amount of business to attend to before long, judging from the number of church members who have been attending the Christmas frolic."

have been attending the Christmas frolic."

Gwinnett Herald: Charley Mitchell was out hunting during the Christmas holidays, and passing along through the woods he discovered some winter grapes, hanging tempting from a vine above his reach. He concluded that the easiest way to get them down, was to pull the vine, for this purpose he took his gun by the muzzle with one hand and reached up, catching the hammer of the gun to a limb, attempted to pull the vine down, he succeeded in pulling the hammer back and firing the gun. He happened to have one finger across the muzzle. He has not got that finger now. It was shot clean off, just below the middle joint. After examining the wound he concluded that the grapes were sour and he didn't want them any how and came to town to have his finger dressed.

Eouglasville Star: The grocery of a Mr. Henslee.

any how and came to town to have his finger dressed.

Douglasville Star: The grocery of a Mr. Henslee, near Crumbles mill, in this county, was the scene of a horrible accident last Saturday evening. It appears that there had been considerable drinking done by the crowd that ay, and a man by the name of James Newsom, had gotton helplessly intoxicated. We are informed by Mr. Hensley, the barkeeper, that when he was compelled to go to supper, not wishing to put the man out doors in the ice and sleet, where he would in his helpless condition be in great danger of freezing, he laid him on the floor near the center of the room, and locking the door, hurried to his supper. His absence was brief, and as he neared the grocery on his return he heard loud groans proceeding from the inside. He made all possible speed, sinlocked the door and entered, and on the floor in front of the fireplace lay a considerable portion of the man's clothing, which he had forn off and was still burning. Newsom himself leaning against the side of the house tereaming with pain and terror. During Mr. Henslee's absence to supper, his clothing had by tome means caught fire, and his overcoat, coat and shirt were almost completely burned off of

him. His side, back and a part of his breast we badly burned, the flesh being almost baked.

badly burned, the flesh being almost baked.

Walton News: On Sunday the 28th ult., Bobble Wright, the little son of Mr. Bud Wright, dug a hoe in the ground, placed a flask full of powder in it and packed earth around it ready for a big gun. The mouth of the bottle was out of the ground, with a piece of paper connecting with the prowder. Little Bob thought there was no danger, but there was powder in the *topper*, and as soon as the fire touched it there was a terrible explosion in Bob's face, which knocked him senseless. He was taken up and carried to the house, and on examination it was found that his eyes were closed, his face and neck full of powder and gashed in several places. He was doing very well at last, accounts, but had not opened his eyes.

and gashed in several places. He was doing very well at last, accounts, but had not opened his eyes.

Dalton Citizen: Thirty-two years is a long time to be in active editorial life; and yet the senior editor of the Citizen, who is by no means an old man, has been writing and seissoring for the press during all those years. What a chequered life it has been—how many incidents, some joyous and some sad, have been crowded into that life of thirty-two years; and how arduous the labor and how in eagre the pay has been—a sort of "love's labor lost" work! Thirty-two years! The editors of prominence in Georgia during that time-editors who reached the topmost round in journalism and added lustre to the profession—were James Gardner, Albon Chase, J. W. Bethune, J. H. Christy, Hopkins Holsey, Joseph Clisby and W. T. Thompson; but there life work has long since ended. They were grand men and contributed much to Georgia's greatness. And not only these, but some of the most illustrious men, jurists and statesmen, that Georgia ever produced, lived during those years—such brilliant and honored men as the Crawfords, the Lumpkins, the Berriens, the Cobbs, the Jacksons, the Warners, the Hills, the Doughertys, and the Stephenses. But they are gone—they have long since passed into the "mysterious beyond." What giants they were—giants in intellect, in political sagacity, in high moral rectitude, in exalted patriotism—in a word, in all that constitutes a noble manhood. It will, we fear, be a long time before Georgia will look upon their like again, Not only have these great men lived to do honor to Georgia's history, and passed from the stage of action since the senior editor of the Citizen entered journalistic life, but a nation has been born and gone down in blood during those thirty-two years. Oh, the dark four years of that nation's existencel—how sad and sickening they were, when he remembers how many of the friends of his youth, warm and devoted friends, went down in the carnage of battle. What a bloody chapter in his editorial

of his youth, warm and devoted friends, went down in the carnage of battle. What a bloody chapter in his editorial life was this! Would that it had never been written; and not only this, but in taking a retrospective view of those thirty-two years he finds not only unnumbered mounds of "carth te earth," the result of that cruel war, but little hilloods here and there that mark the steeping places of many of the dearest friends he ever had, who, before and since that bloody chapter of southland history was written, have "crossed the river to rest under the shade of the trees on the other shore." Truly, this life is one made up of sunshine and shadow—of joy and sadness, and to no one is this fact oftener and more vividly presented than to the journalist, coming in contact as he does through the medium of his exchanges with all the written joy and sadness there is in the world. An editor of thirty-two years' observation and experience must necessarily learn a great deal of men, of their frailties, their deceptions and their ingratitude. It has been said that "republies are ungrateful," and it might have been said, with equal truth, that political parties and individuals, particularly the latter, are vastly more ungrateful! Thirty-two years of editorial life has convinced the senior editor of this paper of the truth of the latter proposition. He has helped men—obscure men—into place and power, and as a striking evidence of their ingratitude, these very same men, with heads haughtily erect, have "passed by on the other side," when he asked a favor at their hands. Aye, truly, not only republies but individuals are ungrateful; and they are often times meanly ungrateful; and they are often times meanly ungrateful; and they are often their hands. Aye, truly, not only republies but individuals are ungrateful; and they are often times meanly ungrateful, especially to the tolling, impecunious, pencil-pushing provincial editor. But such is the life of the majority of journalists, and we'll have to make the most of it until

COTTON STOLEN.

A Young Warehouseman and Two Negroes Arrested on Suspicion. From the Rome, Ga., Courier.

Quite a sensation was caused in Rome's cotton circles late yesterday afternoon, by the arrest of Mr. Eli Williams, who keeps his father's warehouse on Court street. He was arrested on the charge of being particeps criminis to the stealing of two bales of cotton from the warehouse of Rounsaville & Bro. Dock Joiner, a colored drayman, and Jim Mc-Entee, colored, were also arrested on the same charge.

The particulars are about as follows: For the past two or three months cotten has been mysteriously disappearing from several ofour warehouses and from Major Morgan's com-press. Yesterday Major Morgan was short ix bales. No one could account for this myssix bales. No one could account for this mysterious disappearance of cotton, one bale after another. During the last month Messrs. Rounaaville & Bro., lost two bales. Yesterday Mr. John McDonald bought for Mr. T. F. Howell a bale of cotton from Mr. Eli Williams, and when the bale was delivered, Mr. McDonald, deffected on it Rounaville & McDonald detected on it Rounsaville & Bro.'s private mark, and knowing that they had lost a bale of the same weight and class of cotton. Mr. McDonald called in Mr. Robinson, Rounsaville's buyer, to look at the cotton. Mr. Robinson knew the bale as soon as he saw it as one he had lost. Mr. Mc-Donald then went to Mr. Williams and demanded his money back, stating that the bale of cotton was in dispute. Captain W. T. Wil-liams promptly refunded the money. Mr. J. . Rounsaville then went down and demanded the bale of cotton as his property, and Captain Williams told him that his son Eli bought the cotton, but if he knew it was his to take it. It was next discovered that Captain H. H. Smith had just bought three bales of cotton from Mr. Williams that had been suspiciously dealt with. The bagging had been cut from the heads of the bales as it to obliterate private marks. But the ink had gone through the begging on one bale, and on the cotton could be traced dim, but distinct, the private mark of Rounsaville & Bro. The weight of this bale lso talied with the weight of the second' one

Mr. Eli Williams stated that the four bales of cotton were brought to the warehouse by Doc Joiner; the colored drayman. Doc was immediately arrested, but denied knowing anything of the cotton. Mr. Williams says that Doc brought one of the bales to his fatherick warehouse. er's warehouse Thursday night and the other three Friday evening and told him it was cot-ton he (Joiner) had bought. And Mr. Wil-liams says he sold them for the regular commission, and turned the money over to Joiner. Jim McEntee, a colored man em-ployed at the warehouse, was arrested, and all three carried before Mayor King and placed under \$250 bond, each to appear at justice court Monday morning.

court Monday morning.

Captain Williams is one of the oldest cotten men in the city and is highly esteemed, and the affair is a source of paintul mortification to him. His many friends deeply sympathize with him in his trouble. We trust that the trial Monday will lift every suspicion of him. trial Monday will lift every suspicion off his

The California Mystery. From the Acworth, Ga., News.

From the Acworth, Ga., News.

Our readers will remember the story we published several weeks ago, about the return of Mr. E. A. Wilson, who went to California just before the war, and finding his only son near Acworth. He gave his son money to have his mother's grave fixed up, and left telling his son to be ready to return to California with him, on his return home from New Orleans. He then left here for Atlanta, and nothing has been heard from him since, and his son cannot learn his whereabouts.

The first chapter of this romance reached the columns of the Canada papers, and Dr. Rooney, our postmaster, hands us a letter from Mr. Joshus Wilson, of Owen Sound, Ontario, Canada, making inquiries about the missing man.

missing man.
While in Acworth Mr. Wilson informed Mr.

While in Acworth Mr. Wilson informed Mr. Thomas Lawhon, of this place, that he was well acquainted with his father—that he was a prominent citizen and possessed of great wealth. Mr. Lawhon, having left here when Mr. Wilson did, and being long considered dead, this story of course created a sensation. Mr. Lawhon at once cautiously began an investigation of the matter, but so far has been able to learn nothing further, and, the mysterious disappearance of the man Wilson. mysterious disappearance of the man Wison, gives the whole affair an air of mystery. The man seemed perfectly familiar with the past history of Mr. Lawhon's family, and spoke with so much intelligence and earnestness, that his story carried conviction of truth with it.

It will be remembered that, soon after the war the families of both these men received newspaper accounts of their deaths in the far



W. H. BETTS, M. D. Consulting Physician,

Drs. Betts & Betts.

Nickerson Office 381/4 Whitehall st. - - Atlanta, Ga.

Fistula, Fissure, Reetul Ulcers, Perfectly cured without using

KNIFE, LIGATURE OR CAUSTIC. Other doctors stick to the knife and high prices. We use common sense and cure cheaply. Treatment scientific, safe and painless, and wonderful presults.

n results.

More capital invested, mere skill employed, more cases treated and more cures effected during the past five years than by any other one establishment in the world. the past five years than by any other one establishment in the world.

The Drs. B. & B. are known everywhere. Reports of the wonderful cures they have effected
have been carried to every part of the country,
and have won the confidence of the people.

Dr. W. H. Betts, principal of the Drs. B. & B.
Surgeons, has associated with himself eminent
surgeons, skilled in every special department of
medical and surgical practice.

Dr. W. H. Betts is a graduate from four Medicai
Colleges, 25 years experience and extensive practice in England, France and America, and is the
oldest, most successful, and best known Specialist
in the world.

We are pleased to add to our Surgical Staff the

in the world.

We are pleased to add to our Surgical Staff the name of Dr. E. J. Nickerson.

Dr. Nickerson is a regular graduate, and eminert surgeon of twenty years practice in Missouri and Kentucky, and has performed more operations upon diseases of the Rectum than any physician in the world, and has never caused a death, nor lost a patient by his scientific method of treatment. Nor has he ever failed to cure a case of Piles.

The treatment is so simple, so easy, so painless, that all who come accept it gladly so as to be relieved from suffering.

Consultation free. Call at our rooms. Our charges will be made to suit the poor as the rich, so that all can be made well. Reader, to satisfy you and all doubtful doctor of Dr. Nickerson's ability to cure every case o piles, he respectfully refers you by permission to the following gentlemen with postoffice address neared as follows: named as follows:

The names of ladies will not be made pub

lic:
Rev. Levi Brotherton, Atlanta, Ga.
Jos. M. Wilson, Atlanta, Ga.
Jos. M. Wilson, Atlanta, Ga.
John Crawford, Atlanta, Ga.
John R. Miller. Daiton. Ga.
John R. Miller. Daiton. Ga.
J. M. Manard, Dalton, Ga.
J. M. Manard, Dalton, Ga.
Col. S. B. Henderson, Kingston, E. Tenn.
Dr. J. N. Willis, Kingston, E. Tenn.
Dr. J. N. Willis, Kingston, E. Tenn.
Col. R. King Byrd, Emory Gap, Tenn.
Dr. G. F. Frazler, Glen Alice, Tenn.
Rev. L. C. DeLastornilt, King's Creek, Tenn.
Cowan, McClung & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
McTeer Bros., Knoxville, Tenn.
L. C. McNabb, Glen Mary. Tenn. N. A. Callowell, Petry Me, Ky.
A. J. Bosley, Stanford, Ky.
Thomas B. Walker, Kirksvil'e, Ky.
H. O. Sutton, Lancaster, Ky.
George Bohon, Harrodsburg, Ky.
George Bohon, Harrodsburg, Ky.
George Bohon, Harrodsburg, Ky.
J. C. England, Burgin, Ky.
Asa M. Payne, Jr., Burgin, Ky.
S. P. DeBaum. Cornishville, Ky.
J. S. P. DeBaum. Cornishville, Ky.
G. W. Lewis, Campbellsville, Ky.
G. W. Lewis, Campbellsville, Ky.
G. S. Bosley, Lebanon, Ky.
A. A. McGinnis, Bowlinb Green, Ky.
C. E. Love, Somerset, Ky.
Sim Hicks. Somerset, Ky.
C. C. Shuemaker, McAlee, Ky,
Thomas Brown, Antloch, Ky.
J. S. Johnson, Bryantsville, Ky.
Eld, L. B. Wilks, Columbia, Mo.
Eld, J. K. Rogers, Columbia, Mo.
J. T. Singleton, Columbia, Mo.
A. Victor, Columbia, Mo.
A. Victor, Columbia, Mo.
A. Victor, Columbia, Mo.
Or. W. W. Freeman, Madisonville, Mo.
William Webb, New Franklin, Mo.
William Webb, New Franklin, Mo.
William Harel, Liberty, Mo.
J. L. Stephenson, Liberty, Mo.
J. L. Stephenson, Liberty, Mo.
Jesse Sharp, Liberty, Mo.
Jesse Sharp, Liberty, Mo.
Jesse Sharp, Liberty, Mo.
James Haley, Missouri City, Mo.
A. R. Donovan, Missouri City, Mo.
Joseph Hamton, Dover, Mo.
George Moor, Independence, Mo.
James Bowlin, Independence, Mo.
James Fowlin, Independence, Mo.
James Towling, Mo.
A. M. Rogers, Independence, Mo. Bosley, Stanford, Ky. nas B. Walker, Kirksvil'e, Ky.

James Bowlin, Independence, Mo. Dr. A. Farrar, Independence, Mo. Wm. McCauslin, Lexington, Mo. Stewart Summers, Lexington, Mo. M. A. Hayden, Lexington, Mo. M. A. Hayden, Lexington, Mo. A. M. Rogers, Independence, Mo. Francis McVeigh, Independence, Mo. Captain Henry Rhodewalde, Independence, Mo. Wilson Askew, Kansas City, Mo. Wilson Askew, Kansas City, Mo. Patrick Stewart, Kansas City, Mo. Henry Horine, Kansas City, Mo. Henry Horine, Kansas City, Mo. Wm. Mooney, Lathrop, Mo. George Bryant, Independence, Mo. John Hedges, Independence, Mo. Amos K. Pierey, Lawson, Mo. Lewis Riley, Kearney, Mo. Jasper Perlin, Kearney, Mo. John Hedges, Independence, Mo. Amos K. Pierey, Lawson, Mo. Lewis Riley, Kearney, Mo. Thos, Cobb, Wellington, Mo. C. F. Driden, Montgomery City, Mo. W. S. Jenkins, Kansas City, Mo. Undge Cowan, Kansas City, Mo. Judge Cowan, Kansas City, Mo. Judge Wm. Holmes, Kansas City, Mo. Lewin Gates, Independence, Mo. Grorge Gates, Independence, Mo. Willism Hicks, Velley Falls, Kas. D. C. Newcombe, Atchison, Kas. J. Cloyes, Atchison, Kas. J. Chenalman, Richmond, Ky. J. Anderson, Richmond, Ky. J. Anderson, Richmond, Ky. J. S. Collins, Richmond, Ky. J. S. Collins, Richmond, Ky. J. R. Lendard, R. S. Rehmond, Ky. J. R. Lendard, R. Rehmond, Ky. J. R. Lendard, R. Rehmond, Ky. J. R. Chenalt, College Hill, Ky. Sam M. Spoonemoore, Stanford, Ky. Br. Smilding, Danvilla F. F. Lankord, Penlik, Ky. W. P. Richardson, Stanford, Ky. Br. Smilding, Danvilla F. F. Lankord, Penlik, Ry. W. P. Richardson, Stanford, Ry. Br. Smilding, Danvilla F. F. Lankord, Penlik, Ry. W. P. Richardson, Stanford, Ry. Br. Smilding, Danvilla F. F. Lankord, Penlik, Ry. W. P. Stelland, R. S. Lendard, R. A. Chenault, College Hill, Ky.
Søm M. Spoonsmoore. Stanford, Ky.
J. F. Lankford, Penick, Ky.
W. P. Richardson, Stanford, Ky.
Ben. Spalding, Danville, Ky.
Jno. M. Spoonsmore, Danville, Ky.
S. L. Cook, Danville, Ky.
W. F. Temple, Danville, Ky.
W. F. Temple, Danville, Ky.
H. M. Spoonsmore, Danville, Ky.
W. B. Moore, Danville, Ky.
W. B. Moore, Danville, Ky.
G. W. Linney, Danville, Ky.
Georgege Bohn, Danville, Ky.
C. C. Shoemaker, and thousands of other.
Address,

W. H. BETTS, M. D., 331/2 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.



Mark EXCELLENCE! accos CO.'S 0 Trad 8 0 S 0 Shield OF 8 CME H W A Eagl : 0

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

THE LIMITED EXPRESS TRAIN

NEW ORLEANS

Now Leaves the Union Depot at

1.27 P. M. No Change of Cars of any class

Mann's Boudoir Dining and Sleeping Cars

ON THIS TRAIN ONLY.

THE LOWEST FARE OF ALL LINES. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA THE Georgia Pacific Railway.

SAM, B. WEBB, Pass. Agent. ALEX. S. THWEATT. Trav. Pass. Agen G. C. JENNER, Gen'l Agent, Atlanta. L. S. BROWN, G. P. and T. A. Birmingham,

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON, Atorney at Law, Macon, Ga Prompt attention to business of nonresider E. A. ANGIER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Fractices in all the Courts, State and Federal Collections receive prompt and constant sites tion. Room 22, Gate City National Bank Building 1y

TNO. M. MCCANDLESS. ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. A nalyses of Ores, Minerals, Fertilizers, Well an Mineral Waters, etc.carefully and accurately mad Labaratory in the Gate City National bank build

M 188 FREUDENTHAL, M. D.
SPECIALIST,
Treats all clases of diseases peculiar to woman
Consultation free. Office and dispensary No. 78
North Broad, Room 5. Hours 9 to 12, 8 to 8 p. m.

G. L. NORRMAN,
Architect,
Gate City Bank Building, charges the usual te
of 5 per cent for his professional services. Thus
considering this charge excessive can find a num
per of cheap architects in the city.

T. G. Baylor. Henry Earls

DAYLOR & BAYLOR,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
Office No. 7 North Broad Street, Atlanta, G

Eurveys made, estimates plans and specification runsished, and construction superintended i waterworks, bridges, canals, roads, railroads and engineering works. Correspondence solicited.

EDMUND G. LIND, F. A. I. A.

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
ES Whitehall street, over Schumann's Drug Sto PHILIP B. ROBINSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Atlanta, Georgi
Office: Corner of Wall and Peachtree Streets, No. 7 on Second Floor.

J. L. LAWTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 24 CAPITOL BUILDING, Atlants, Gs.
Correspondence solicited. JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM AND GEO, C. SPANN Attorneys at Law, Office 5 and 6 Atlanta National Bank Building, 15 Alabama street, Alanta, Ga.

JOHN L. & G. B. TYR, Attorneys at Law, McDenough, Ga E. W. Martin HAYGOOD & MARTIN, Lawye Lawyers, 17% Peachtree street, Atlanta, 6a

W. Y. ATKINSON, Attorney at Law, Newman, JAMES F. O'NEILL, R. P. LATTNER, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Granesville, Granesville,

Office in Bailey building. A general law tice in the State and Federal Courts.
Collections receive prompt attention. JAMES W. HARRIS, Attorney at Law, Toccos, Office, Room No. 5 Newman building. Vice in all courts, state and federal.

FMORY SPERR,
Attorney at Law,
Will appear in causes in the State and U. S. Conting
except where United States government is a party.
Office—Rooms United States Attorney, Mariette
street, Atlanta, Gz. WRIGHT, MYERHARDT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law.

Attorneys at Law, Rome, Georgia. Collections a Specialty. BECKWITH & SIMS, LAWYERS, Atlanta, Ga. Constitution Building, third floor, room 3. Col-lections a specialty.

FAY & EICHBERG, ARCHITECTS.

19 SOUTH BROAD STREET ATLANTA, GA.

TALMAGE'S SERM BUON PREACHED YEST

AT BROOKLYN. vival Services in the Tabernacie—an course by the Great Divine on the No Religious Awakening—The Deadwo the Churches of the Country, Et

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 11-18 A series of revivalistic services is gress in the Brooklyn tabernacle, citing great interest in the public r

opening hymn was:

"Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove With all thy quickening power."

After expounding appropriate particle properties. Talking preached or ject "Awakening," taking his text fi chi iii. 1: "Behold, I will send my and he shall prepare the way before the Lord, whom ye seek, shall sudd to His temple, even the messer covenant, whom ye delight in; shall come, saith the Lord of hosts. Sometimes, said Dr. Talmage, a

subject is suggested by his arti sometimes by the occurrences of the week, sometimes by a hearer who d particular religious subject disc subject comes in no such way. straight from God into my heart. your prayerful and intense listen to show this morning so far as Go me, that the greatest need of the c versal is a mighty awakening. Th pasture field looks around and per to the conclusion that all the worl field. So we, standing in the mid riant religious advantages, might haps, that the earth is covered knowledge of God; but so far fre this platform were the world, so n I now cover with my right foot we sent all that is conquered for Emi this whole tabernacle were the one pew would represent so much grace of God has already conc there is need of a radical change

must be done, and I shall show the that the greatest need of the church awakening.
I learn this need in the first pla I learn this need in the first place coldness in the majority of church is a religious society have a thousan eight hundred of them are sound it have five hundred members, for are lethargies. If the Christians—that is, the professed Christians—tonday and succeed in not droppied ton, how many of them are satisfications a choice between Christ and the world has it. You know it as well world has it. You know it as we a literary club or a political meetir Misson society or an Odd Fellows you know which they go to. God demonstrating that while such prof tinns pretend to be on His side, the ly on the other side; for there is a issue between Christ and the worl world has it. You know very you are a professed Christian o know very well that the dividing the church and the world to-day the church and the world to-day equator or Arctic or Antartic circle mary line, and that there are men is sworn of God who sit discussing it questions: "Shall we go to the theater afterd the opera?" While there are it dred millions of the race going down to ness unwarned, these sham Christian go on, occasionally taking a little religious the tip end of their fingers, saun lazily towards the bar of Christ, come in front of God's swift review.

come in front of God's swift rev and fird themselves to be "the the wind driveth away."

Oh, how much dead wood we

our churches. The day of ju make a fearful thinning out amo Christians. I suppose it will be day that there are hundreds of men who have their names books who really made religion or a third rate thing; living f unmindful of God and the sa where all those shall go wh ligion the primordial thing-last matter of the soul. O, w religion, vacillating profes fremble before God to-day. that if you die as you are, all tables at which you have eve hands of blood, crying for you.

And your neglected Bible and
pillow will cry: "Go down!
pretended to have religion but Out of the seven days of the not five hours to Christ. You ramental oath. Go down! the fiercest and mightiest th indignation that is ever forged into darkness. Oh, I would rat in the last day who has never s than you who professed to be so so much and yet did noth perish in the way when God's died but a little. O, worldly ligion—and there are hundred to-day, I am aiming at the mato-day realize your true conditions. o-day realize your true con true position before God, you will puntil the blood came; you your hands until the bones your hands until the bones would utter a cry that would set audience to their feet with a God wake you up, worldly profion, before you wake .up in the flaming dungeons of a destrewhen you look abroad and see let the professors of religion almost over, do you not see that there the bugles and the cymbals an and the trumpets of all earth a upon the church to wake up all professors of religion?" "Aw sleepest: awake, and Christ sh bleepest; awake, and Christ

the gospel have so little enthucompared with what we ough compared with what we ought you see the gun kicks. I say the gespel have so little zeal a for Christ compared with what have. Oh, it is a tremendous before an audience on Sabbath the fact that the majority of the what you say about God and a future. Suppose a manasked to a certain place, and you falsely told him, and afterwithat through lack of right dire was lest on the mountains, fel and lost his life. You could neelf. You would say: "I wis more time with that man. I en him such specific direction not have been lost. How sort it!" But ch, to misdirect the of a large congregation! How it!" But oh, to misdirect the of a large congregation! How we stand in our pulpits, act priding ourselves on our del we have no right to be cold ar almost frantic with the perit our hearers. So much so, the no warning at all, and we sta Sabbath, talking about ment," and we pat men on the please them and we sing through the rapids to the last the poet has it:

"Smooth down the stubborn to always in the audience and sungly keep damnation out on the stubborn of the please them and we sing through the rapids to the last the poet has it:

"Smooth down the stubborn to always in the audience and in many phesy good things (whose all without regard there be for

Still further, I see a need for

ening in the fact that those of



B 2 SO 9 0 Shield 0 00 H 0

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

1.27 P. M.

No Change of Cars of any class

ON THIS TRAIN ONLY.

Berths and State rooms secured a month in

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA THE Georgia Pacific Railway.

SAM, B. WEBB, Pass. Agent. Trav. Pass. Agent L. S. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Atorney at Law,
Macon, Ga.
Prompt attention to business of nonresidents

A. ANGIER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Practices in all the Courts, State and Federal,
Collections receive prompt and constant attention. Room 22, Gate City National Bank Building.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

MISS FREUDENTHAL, M. D.

Trats all clases of diseases peculiar to woman, Consultation free. Office and dispensary No. 7% North Broad, Ecom 5. Hours 9 to 12, 8 to 5 p. ra. G. L. NORRMAN, Architect, Gate City Bank Building, charges the usual fee of 5 per cent for his professional services. Those considering this charge excessive can find a number of cheap architects in the city.

DAYLOR & BAYLOR.

BAYLOR & BAYLOR.

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS,
Office No. 7 North Broad Street, Atlants, Ga.
Priveys made, estimates plans and specifications
furnished, and construction superintended for
waterworks, bridges, canals, roads, railroads and all
engineering works. Correspondence solicited.

E MUND G. LIND, F. A. I. A.
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,
Whitehall street, over Schumann's Drug Store

PHILIP B. ROBINSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Atlanta, Georgia,
Conce: Corner of Wall and Peachtree Streets, No.
3m

J. L. LAWTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 24 CAPITOL BUILDING, Atlanta, Gs.
Correspondence solicited.
JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM AND GEO. C. SPANN
Attorneys at Law,
Office 5 and 6 Atlanta National Bank Building,
15 Alabama street, Alanta, Ga.

JOHN L. & G. E. TYR, Attorneys at Law, McDonough, Ga MM. A. Haygood.

AYGOOD & MARTIN,

Lawyers, 17% Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga Y. ATKINSON, Attorney at Law, Newman, Ga.

Attorney at Law, Office with Emory Speer. R. P. LATTNER,
Attorney at Law,
Gainesville, Ga.
Office in Bailey building. A general law practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Chilections receive prompt attention.

AMES W. HARRIS,
Attorney at Law,
Toccoa, Georgia,
Odice, Room No. 5 Newman building. Will prace
in all courts, state and federal.

MORY SPEER,
Attorney at Law,
ill appear in causes in the State and U. S. Courts,
teept where United States government is a party.
Odice—Rooms United States Attorney, Marietts
reet, Atlauta, Ga.

B. Wright. Max Myerhardt. Scaborn Wright BIGHT, MYERHARDT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law, Rome, Goorgia.

LAWYERS, Atlanta, Ga. nstitution Building, third floor, room 3. Col-

AY & EICHBERG, ARCHITECTS.

19 SOUTH BROAD STREET

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Bevival Services in the Tabernacle—an Able Dis-course by the Great Divine on the Need of a Religious Awakening—The Deadwood in

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 11-[Special.]-A series of revivalistic services is now in progress in the Brooklyn tabernacle, and is exciting great interest in the public mind. The opening hymn was:

After expounding appropriate passages of Scripture, Dr. Talmage preached on the subject "Awakening," taking his text from Mala-chi iii. 1: "Behold, I will send my messenger and he shall prepare the way before me: and the Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to His temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in; behold, he shall come, saith the Lord of hosts."

subject is suggested by his artistic tastes; sometimes by the occurrences of the previous week, sometimes by a hearer who desires some particular religious subject discussed. My subject comes in no such way. It drops straight from God into my heart. Give me your prayerful and intense listening. I want to show this morning so far as God may help me, that the greatest need of the church universal is a mighty awakening. The ox in the pasture field looks around and perhaps comes to the conclusion that all the world is a clover field. So we, standing in the midst of luxuriant religious advantages, might think, perhers, that the earth is covered with the knowledge of God; but so far from that, if this platform were the world, so much of it as I now cover with my right foot would reprent all that is conquered for Emanuel. Or if his whole tabernacle were the world, then one pew would represent so much of it as the grace of God has already conquered. Oh, NEW ORLEANS grace of God has already Compellations there is need of a radical change! Something must be done, and I shall show this morning that the greatest need of the church is a great

> es in the majority of church members. If gious society have a thousand members, hundred of them are sound asleep. If it have five hundred members, four hundred are lethargies. If the Christians can rally—that is, the professed Christians—for communion day and succeed in not dropping the wine cup, how many of them are satisfied? It it be a choice between Christ and the world, the world has it. You know it as well as I do. If gious meeting be on a certain night, and e same night there be an extraordinary tic entertainment or a social gathering or pary club or a political meeting or a Free a society or an Odd Fellows association, now which they go to. God there fairly astrating that while such professed Christians pretend to be on His side, they are real-ly on the other side; for there is a point-blank issue between Christ and the world, and the world has it. You know very well whether rea professed Christian or not; you very well that the dividing line between burch and the world to-day is—like the or Arctic or Antarke circle—an imagiequator or Arctic or Antaria circle—an imaginary line, and that there are men and women sworn of God who sit discussing infinitesimal questions: "Shall we dance? Shall we play cards? Shall we go to the theater? Shall we attend the opera?" While there are five hundred millions of the race going down to darkness unwarned, these sham Christians will go on occasionally taking a little religion with occasionally taking a little religion with end of their fingers, sauntering on towards the bar of Christ, until they come in front of God's swift revolving mill, and find themselves to be "the chaft which the wind driveth away."
>
> Oh, how much dead wood we have in all

our churches. The day of judgment will make a fearful thinning out among professed Christians. I suppose it will be found on that day that there are hundreds of thousands of men who have their names on the church or a third rate thing; living for themselves, unmindful of God and the salvation of the race, and tumbling over the embankment where all those shall go who do not make religion the primordial thing—the first and the last matter of the soul. O, worldly professor of religion, vacillating professor, idle professor, tremble before God to-day. Do you not know that if you die as you are, all the communion tables at which you have ever sat will lift up kands of blood, crying for your condemnation? And your neglected lible and your prayerless pillow will cry: "Go down! Go down! You pretended to have religion but you had none. Out of the seven days of the week you gave not five hours to Christ. You broke your sacramental oath. Go down! Go dewn!" And the fiercest and mightiest thunderbolt of God's indignation that is ever forged will smite you into darkness. Oh, I would rather be the man the fiercest and mightiest thunderbolt of God's indignation that is ever forged will smite you into darkness. Oh, I would rather be the man in the last day who has never seen a church, than you who professed to be so much and to do so much and yet did nothing. You shall perish in the way when God's wrath is kindled but a little. O, worldly professor of religion—and there are hundreds of them here to-day, I am aiming at the mark—if you could to-day realize your true condition, and your true position before God, you would bite your hip until the blood came; you would wring your hands until the bones cracked; you would utter a cry that would send this whole audience to their feet with a horror. May god wake you up, worldly professor of religion, before you wake up in the barred and flaming dungeons of a destroyed eternity. When you look abroad and see lethargy among the professors of religion almost all the world over, do you not see that there is a need that the tugles and the cymbals and the drums and the trumpets of all earth and heaven call upon the church to wake up all those dormant professors of religion?" "Awake thou that sleenest; awake, and Christ shall give thee life!"

life!"
Still further, I see a need for a great awakening in the fact that those of us who preach the gespel have so little enthusiasm and zeal compared with what we ought to have. Now you see the gun kicks. I say we who preach the gespel have so little zeal and enthusiasm for Christ compared with what we ought to have. Oh, it is a tremendous thing to stand before an audience on Sabbath days, realizing the fact that the majority of them will believe what you say about God and the soul and the future. Suppose a manasked of you the road to a certain place, and you carelessly and

heard you preach five hundred times and I admired your philosophic disquisition and your graceful gestures and your nicely moulded sentences, curvilinear and stelliform, and I thought you were the prince of proprieties; but you didn't help me prepare for this day. Cursed be your rhetoric, cursed be your art. I am going down and I'll take you with me. It is your fault; witness all the hosts of heaven and all the hosts of darkness. It is your It is your fault; witness all the hosts of heaven and all the hosts of darkness. It is your fault, sir." And the chorus will come up from all worlds: "His fault! His fault!" All of us who preach this gospel need to speak as though the pulpit quaked with the tramp of eternal realities, as though beneath us were the bursting graves of the resurrection morn, as though rising above us, tier above tier, were the myriads of heaven looking down, ready to appland our fidelity, or hiss at our stolidity, while coming through the Sabbath air were the long, deep, harrowing grown of the dving the long, deep, harrowing grown of the dving the long, deep, harrowing groan of the dying nations that are never dead. May God with a nations that are never dead. May too with a torch from heaven set all the pulpits of England and Scotland and Ireland and the United States on fire. As for myself standing here in this presence this morning I feel as if I had never began to preach. If God will forgive me for the past, I will do better for the future.

ture.
"'Tis not a cause of small import
The pastor's care demands;
But what might fill an angel's heart,
It filled a Savior's hands.

"They watch for souls for which the Lord Did heavenly bliss forego; For sculs that must forever live In raptures or in wee."

Still further: I see a need for a great awakening in the fact that the kingdom of God is making such slow progress. I simply state a fact when I say that in many places the church is surrendering and the world is conquering. Where there is one man brought into the kingdom of God through Christian introduction. into the kingdom of God through Christian instrumentality, there are ten men dragged
down by dissipations. Fifty grogshops built
to one church established. Literary journals
in different parts of the country filled with
seum and dandruff and slag, controlled by the
very scullions of society, depraying everything they put their hands on. Three hundred and ten newspapers, and journals and
magazines in New York, and more than two
hundred of them depraying to the public taste,
if not positively inimical to our holy Christianity. Look abroad and see the surrender,
even on the part of those that pretend to be
Christian churches, to spiritualism and
humanitarianism and all the forms of devilism. If a man stand in his pulpit and say
that unless you be born again you will be lost,
do not the tight kid gloves of the Christian, do not the tight kid gloves of the Christian, diamonds bursting through, go up to their foreheads in humiliation and shame? It is not elegant. A mighty host in the Christian church, positively professing Christianity, do not believe in the Bible, out and out, in and in, from the first word of the first verse of the first chapter of the book of Genesis, down to the last word of the last verse of the last chap-ter of the book of Revelation. Oh, we have magnificent church machinery in this country; we have sixty thousand American ministers, we have costly music, we have great Sanday-schools; and yet I give the toot that while the schools; and yet I give the fact that while the great cause of God is marching on, there are many regiments falling back, and if the army does not come to complete route-aye, to ghastly Bull Run defeat-it will be because some individual churches hurl themselves to the front, and ministers of Christ, trampling on the favor of this world and sacrificing everything, shall snatch up the torn and shat-tered banner of Emanuel, and rush ahead, crying: "Orbon! This is no time to run; this is the time to advance."

I see still further the need of a great awak-ening in the multitudinous going down of unforgiven souls. Since many of you came on the stage of action, a whole generation has gone into the gates of eternity. Your oppor-tunity to act upon them is gone. They have disappeared from the churches, from the stores, the shops, the streets, from the homes. You, O, Christian man, had an opportunity of meeting them. You did meet them, You talked with them on other subjects. You had an opportunity of saying the saving word, and you did not say that saving word. Just think of that! Oh, where is the fountain where, with sleeve rolled up, we may wash our hands from the blood of souls? The only question is, whether, as Christian men and women, we can now interrupt the other procession that is marching down and will after a while, if unarrested by God's grace, fall off. There are going out from our stores hundreds of thousands of clerks; going out from our factories hundreds of thousands of operatives; there are going out of our colleges hundreds of thousands of students; there are going out of our fields hundreds of thousands of husbandmen, to join the ranks of death. They are fighting their way down. They storm and take every impediment put in their way, and who will throw himself in the way of this stampeds of dying men and ways who

who will throw himself in the way of this stampede of dying men and women—who? crying, "Halt, halt!"

Is it not time for something desperate? Inanimate solicitation will not do. They will not stop for that. You need a momentum gathered by a whole night's wrestle with the omnipotent God. Oh, these dying souls! these dying souls! What shall we say to them! What shall we do for them? Catch them before they make the last spring. Put down everything else and run for the rescue. Toeverything else and run for the rescue. To-morrow may be too late. Three o'clock this afternoon may be too late. Now reach over the pew and seize that soul before it flashes the pew and seize that soul before it flashes out of your sight forever. Their house is on fire, and no ladder to the window. Their ship is going down and no lifeboat. O, men and wemen of God, awake! Awake! Oh, that all rewards and punishments, all joys and sorrews, and the agonizing and rapturous vociferation of three worlds would arouse you to-day! O, God, flame upon us these overwhelming realities! Kill our stolidity. Knock from under us our couches of ease. Consume whelming realities! Kill our stolidity. Knock from under us our couches of ease. Consume our indifference, and throw us into the battle. An eternity of work—an eternity of work to do in ten years. Aye, perhaps in one year, perhaps in one month, perhaps in one day, perhaps in one bour, perhaps in one minute, perhaps in one second, and this the last. But no one drops down, and so I think God is going to spare us to wake up out of our indolence and realize the truth that the greatest need of the church to-day is a great awakening.

I need not rehearse in this presence what God has done for us as an individual church. You have heard with your own ears the cries for mescy, and you have seen the raining tears of repentance. I do not believe that there is any church in this land that owes God more of gratitude than this church owes Him to-day. But who can count the number of our permanent congregation who are not Christians?

But who can count the number of our permanent congregation who are not Christians? And what about the eighty or one hundred thousand souls of strangers, that during the last year, floated in and out our assemblages; and what about the eternity of those who are now and will be this year in our permanent congregation; and the eighty or one hundred thousand souls that during this coming twelve months will float in. If John Livingston in a small church in one service had five hundred souls brought to God, why may you not in a larger church, have three thousand souls as easily as he had five hundred? It is the same gospel. John Livingston did not save them. It what you say about God and the soul and the future. Suppose a man asked of you the road to a certain place, and you carelessly and falsely toid him, and afterwards you heard that through lack of right direction that man was lest on the mountains, fell over the rocks and lest his life. You could not forgive yourself. You would say: "I wish I had taken mere time with that man. I wish I had given him such specific directions that he would not have been lost. How sorry I feel about it!" But oh, to misdirect the eternal interests of large congregation! How cold and stolid we stand in our pulpits, actually sometimes priding ourselves on our deliberation, when we have no right to be cold and ought to be almost frantic with the perils that threaten our hearers. So much so, that some of us give he warning at all, and we stand Sabbath after Sabbath, talking about "human development," and we pat men on the back and we please them and we sing tham all down ihrough the rapids to the last plunge. Or, as the poet has it:

"Smooth down the stubborn text to ears polite, and snugly keep damnstion out of sight!"

"O, my brethren in the ministry—for I see affin always in the audience—my brethren in abouinistry, we cannot afford to do that way.

"In anophesy good things, smooth things to twhose aid—without regard to their character, there he for you in the day will say: "I say: "I

your own consciousness and I review the memory of that time when your own soul was sinking and God heard your cry; and of that time when your child was dying and God heard your petition; and of that time when your fortune failed and God set in your empty pantry the cruse of oil and the measure of meal. I want no illustration at all.

yeur fortune failed and God set in your empty pantry the cruse of oil and the measure of meal. I want no illustration at all.

I just take a ladder with three rungs and sot it down at your feet. On that you can mount up, and, if you will look off, see the salvation of ten thousand of your fellow-citizens. "Ask and it will be given you. Seek and ye shall find. Kneck and it will be opened unto you." Put your right foot on the lower rung of that ladder and your left on the second rung of it and that will bring your right foot on the top rung. Then hold fast, look out and see the wave of the divine blessing dashing higher than the top gallants of your ship. Oh, yes; God is ready to hear. I think the Lord put on us as a church a great responsibility. We set our hands to the work of evangelization. We are doing nothing else here but this work of evangelization. That is, we want to bring men and women to Christ and bring them now. I do not know how you feel my brethren, but, my heart is breaking with a longing that I have for the redemption of this people. If God does not give me my prayer, I cannot endure it. I offer myself, I offer my life to this work. Take it, O Lord Jesus, and slay me if that be best, Whether by my life or by my death, may a great multitude of souls here be borne to God. If from the mound of my grave more can step into the kingdom of God than through my life, let me now lie down to the last sleep. But only let the people be than through my life, let me now lie down to the last sleep. But only let the people be saved. Lord Jesus, it is sweet to live for Thee; methinks it would be sweet to die for Thee. If in the Napoleonic wars six millions fell; if in the wars of the Roman empire one nundred and eighty millions fell, shall there not be a great many in our day who are wil-ling to sacrifice, not only worldly ambition, but sacrifice all for Christ?



THE WONDER OF HEALING! Catarrh Cho Extract is the onlyspa Head, &c. Our Datarrh Care, "specially prepared to meet sorious canes, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasal Syringe involuble for use in catarhal affections, is simple and inexpensive Rheumatism, Nouralgia. Noother prepara-

tion has arred so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract.

Hemorrhages Bleeding from the Rose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat Extract promptly, It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous. For Piles, Ellind, Electing or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy. ing, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Ulcers, Old Sores or Open Wounds. Site action upon these is most remarkable.

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been intitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on currounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation.

It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

EPECIALTIES AND TOILET ARTICLES. Dentifrico..... 50 Plaster.....

EFOUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FIXEE ON APPLICATION TO POND'S EXTRACT CO.,

76 Fifth Ave., New York.

nov22-dly sat mon wed & wky nextrd mt not DUFFY'S PURE

MALT BARLEY WHISKY

Will Cure any Case of DYSPEFSIA,

INDIGESTION,

GENERAL WEAKNESS, HEMMORRHAGES,

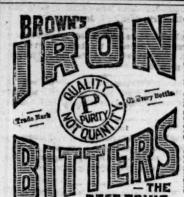
Pulmonary Complaints If taken in their Early Stages, and Relieve, if not

ABSOLUTELY CURE the Most Obstinate and Supposed Hopeless Cases.

Try a Bottle and be Convinced. We are the only concern in the United States who are bottling and selling to the medical profession and drug trade an absolutely pure Barley Mait Whisky, one that is free from fusil oil, and that is not only found on the sideboards of the best families in the country, but in the dispensing room, for use in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and as a stimulant for tired and nursing mothers, and which in smoothness of taste, roundness and delicacy of flavor, making it alike acceptable to all ages and to the most delicate stomachs. In Typhoid fever, Dysentary, Diarrheea and all low forms of disease it is the favorite with the profession, who know its merits, fluding it invaluable as a stimulant and tonic. We have not the space to speak individually of the large number of professional gentlemen who have examined this whisky, but simply say that in May last we distributed 1,500 scaled bottles to a like number of the representative physicians throughout the country for analysis and examination, and not one of that number found a trace of fusil oil or any adulteration whatever. Dr. Arendt the great German chemist, in a letter to us, states: "find it absolutely pure and free from fusil oil, and for that reason cordially recommend it to the medical profession."

Many of the leading physicians of the United States not only recommend it to the profession at large, but refuse to use any other stimulant in their practice. For the consumptive and those afflicted with hemorrhages it is an invaluable tonic, supplying the system with more carbon than disease can exhaust, the invalid gaining in strength from the date of its use. It is for sale by druggists and fine grocery houses generally, and by

P. J. KENNY, Distiller's Agent, No. 7 East Alabama street. Price, \$1 per Bottle, or six bottles for \$5. The Duffy Malt Whisky Co. BALTIMORE, MD.



This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Wenkness, Impure Blood, Mainria, Chille and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidueys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other Iron medicines do. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belehing, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

J. M. WATTERS'

A LADIES

THE ONLY ONE IN EXISTENCE. OWNED BY bankers and business men of Cincinnati and Springfield O. For illustrated circular, address MISS ELLA NELSON, Secretary. The Nelson Business College Company, Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI MUSIC

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR



AND BONELESS BACON NONE GENUNE

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DIS-EASES.

marriage improper or unhange, are thoroughly and perma-nently curd. Sy PSHI, IS positively curd and en-tirely cradicated from the system: Gozzorzhou, GLEET. Stricpur, Occalits, Hernia, or Kupture, Plea and other private affecases quickly cured. Fit suffershine that a phy richan who pays appella attention to a certain class of olleases, and creating thousands anno-ally, acquires great still. Physician knowing this nee often

PRIVATE COUNSELOR Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely scaled, for third 600 cents. Should by read by all. Address as above and a secure of the secure By Henry Schachte, Auctloneer.

Valuable Wharf Property

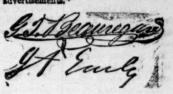
AUCTION!

box 477, Charleston, S. C.
N. B. The above property
can be treated for al
dec 7 jan 12]wky 9

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. TR

Louisiana State Lottery Com'y

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the an rangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annua Drawings of The Louisians State Lottery Company and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty fairness and good faith toward all parties and we authorise the Company to use this certificate with facalmiles of our signatures attached their advertisements."



incorporated in 1808 for 25 years by the Legisla-ture for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of one million dollars—to which a reserve fond of over five hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars has since beed added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution, adopted December 2d, A, D, 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

In ever scales or postpones.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUFSDAY, January: 13, 1885-176th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100.060 Tickets at Five Dollars Each,

Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion. CAPITAL PRIZE 1 do do 1 do do 2 PRIZES OF \$6000. APPROXIMATION PRIZE

Approximation Prizes of 8750 do do

or H. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered letters to NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

Louisiana State Lottery For Tickets or further information of the above

Dave C Johnston, Covington, Ky. Amounts of 85.00 and over, by Express at my



JNO. PFEFFER & CO.



Artesian Wells.

Oil, Gas and Water Works Contractors. ALL DESCRIPTION OF TUBE WELLS MADE. Deep Wells a Specialty.

No. 15 Public Landing, CINCINNATI, O Quickest Train in the South New Orleans Exposition Limited Express Train, VIA ATLANTA AND WEST POINT R. R. ATLANTA to NEW ORLEANS

In 15 Hours and 20 Minutes. Leaving Atlanta 3 P. M. Daily.

2 HOURS AND TEN MINUTES LESS THAN BY Atlanta to New Orleans and Return, Good

15 DAYS, \$15. Atlanta to New Orleans and Return, Good 40 DAYS, \$20.

Berths reserved 20 days in advance in Pullman Buf-fet cars on application to R. M. Farrar, ticket agent Union detod. or A. J. Orme, Gen'l Agent. Atlanta. CECIL GABBETT, CHAS, H. CROMWELL, General Manager, Gen. Passenger agent, Montgomery, Ala,

EXTRA FACILITIES PASSENGERS

To & from Columbus, Ga. The Western Railway of Alabama, and the Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company,

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 8th, 1885. MONTGOMERY, AIR, JAMUARY MAN, AIR, JAMUARY MAN, AND AFTERGUAN AIR, JAMUARY MAN, AIR,

Old papers for wrapping paper at Constitution office at 25 cents a LADIES COLUMN.

LEMON HOT DROPS, PLEASANT, ELEGANT; cures all coughs, colds, horseness, sore throat; sold by druggists. 25c. Prepared by Dr. H. Mozier, 114 Whitehall street, Atlanta.

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT-A NEW EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, NO T 333 Washington street, with gas, water and all modern improvements. Apply J. S. Clark, 2 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT-A DESIRABLE, FURNISHED Forsyth.

FOR RENT-Miscella

NOTICE—THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT railroad company offers for rent its vacant freight depot in Atlanta, with the use of adjacent track. Apply to the undersigned at the offee of said company. L. P. Grant, president. Atlanta, October 25th, 1884.

FRUITS, ETC. 800 BARRELS APPLES, 500 BOXES ORANGES.

HELP WANTED-Male

FERTILIZER SALESMAN WANTED -- ONE familiar with the business preferred. Address, with references, Manufacturer, Markham Honre. GOOD BOOK CANVASSERS AT 53 8 PRYOR st. second floor, 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED-A TRAVELING SALESMAN, WHO WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN, WHO sells the shoe and general stores in Georgia and Alabama, to sell a line of shoe findings and leather on commission, for an old established wholesale house, Reference required. A good chance for the right man. Address Leather, Office Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 8t

WANTED-Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KERPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our ten cent column.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH be vacated on the 19th. 29 Capitol

WANTED-Miscellaneous

W ANTED-250,000 BRICK, ONE-THIRD LIGHT and two-thirds hard, delivered on cars in Marletta. Bids will be received up to Thursday afternoon, Apply to Geo. R. Eager, Marietta, Ga. dt f

FOR SALE --- Real Estate.

TOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN BLAKELY. (southwest) Georgia; house has four rooms; lot contains three acres. This pretty and comfortable little home, situated in the best portion of town, would make a nice winter residence for a small family wishing to spend the winter in this delightful climate. Can be rented at any time. Address T. M. Howard, Blakely, Ga. 4 FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON DAVIS STREET on long credit installments. Aaron Haas, 36 Alabama street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES. ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH I WISH TO sell my entire stock of millinery and fancy goods. Will rent store room to purchaser. Mrs. I. I. Murray, Fort Valley, Ge. tt.

BUSINESS CHANCES—AN ACTIVE, INTELLI-gent man, with from \$500 to \$1,000, can hear of an excellent opportunity to engage in a legiti-mate business that will amply repay the invest-ment. Best of reference. Address Hy.W., Consti-tution office. CENTRAL SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL for sale. Apply to Leak & Lyle.

WANTED-Partners. WANTED—A PARTNER, SILENT OR ACTIVE, with \$5,000 to establish a retail dry goods business in Atlanta. One having a thorough knowledge of the business and favorably known to the fine retail trade preferred. References exchanged Address "Business," Constitution.

WANTED-A PARTNER WITH \$10,000 OR TWO partners with \$5,000 each, to take charge of and operate a retail dry goods business in a neighboring city. Must have experience and pluck, Present owner having made what he has in the business, desires to retire but will retain a special interest if dealed to make up the necessary can be format the business successfully. (Say \$20,000 or will sell the whole and give time on the latter

T MON HOT DROPS, PLEASANT, ELEGANT; Louis air coughs, colds, hoarseness sore throat; sold by druggists, 25c. Prepared by Dr. H. Mosely, 114 Whiteball street, Atlanta.

ZACK TAYLOR IS HERB AT 24 W. ALABAMA Z street, and keeps as of old a first-class stable. Carriages, buggies and horses for hire and for sale, and plenty of room for boarding horses. 3m

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

POR SALE—I WILL SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR a fine milen cow a Jersey bull eaff, grandson of Tennella; solid color. black points and tougue; four months old. W. J. Hoyward, Atlanta, Ga. A DEVON COW, RECORD SIX AND A HALF gallons milk a day. Bull calf, son of above and L. J. and A. W. Hill's Leonidas. The noted Jersey. Apply at 53 8 Pryor st.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND FULL CARON billiard tables. Inquire at Markham house. NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF FRANKLIN & WILKINS HAS
this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
Either one of the old firm is authorized to settle
the outstanding business

8,000 Acres of Land THE GREATEST PORTION BEING HEAVIL wooded with Pine, Oak and Hickory, and the balance consisting of rich lice, Cotton and Cornland, located about

Twenty Miles From Sa-

vannah, Are offered for sale. The timber on this tract has never been "saw-milled" or "boxed," and being of virgin growth is very valuable to either millmen or turpentine getters

The products of this land, which have amounted to 45 busheles of rice, a bale of cotton or 40 bushels of corn to an acre, can be marketed at a minimum cost for freighting

By Railroad or by Water Transportation.

FThe improvements in the way of dwellings barns, rice mill and machinery are substantial and ample. There are advantages peculiar to this property which render it valuable for a CATTLE RANGE, TUEPENTINE FARM, RIUS, COEN, COTTON or FUEL PLANTATION.
One corner of the land is only one-fourth of a mile from Fleming Station, on the Savannah Florida and Western Railway.

LIBERAL TERMS

C. H. DORSETT, REAL ESTATE DEALER,

BAVANNAH,

H E CO E

THE LIMITED EXPRESS TRAIN

Now Leaves the Union Depot at

Mann's Boudoir Dining and Sleeping Cars

THE LOWEST FARE OF ALL LINES.

TNO. M. MCCANDLESS.

AMES F. O'NEILL,

BECKWITH & SIMS,

SERMON PREACHED YESTERDAY AT BROOKLYN.

the Churches of the Country, Etc.

"Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove With all thy quickening powers!".

Sometimes, said Dr. Talmage, a minister's

Judas went and Acham went and

ens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

37 The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, Southeast Cor. Seventh and Race Streets, CINCINNATI.

BUSINESS COLLEGE

A select Musical and Elocutional Institute of the highest merit, that recognizes and employs the best talent, who labor harmoniously under the most experienced management. Open entire year. Special opportunities for aspirants seeking choice positions. Graded teaching and prices in all branches. Piame or vocal, 20 lessons, \$10 and upward. For circulars, address d&wsm MRS. D. N. GEPPERT.



DR. RICE, 322 Market Street, Indigville, Ky Bet. Third and Fourth, India Ville, Ky A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as the processor will prove.

Spormatorrhoz and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, actual excesses in many years, or other cases, and producing some of the following effects. Narrowaness, Seminal Emplanes, Calebane, Calebane,

and eafely by mult or express anywhere.

Cures Graryan Lood in all Cases
undorfulces.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited.
Carges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

At Charleston, South Carolina,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE POSTOFFICE AT Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, January 15, 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m., all that property known as the Merchants' Wharf property situated on the east side of Concord street, opposite Hasel street, measuring on Concord stabout 155 ft, on the north line about 520 ft, on the S. line running eastwardly from Concord street about 285 feet, thence running northwardly about 29 feet, thence running northwardly about 29 feet, thence running eastwardly about 29 feet, thence running of the premises recorded in plat book "B," page 67, office of register of mesue conveyance for Charleston county.

office of register of mesue conveyance for Charleston county.

Also all that additional strip of land covered by water, next south of the eastern portion of the above described premises, which is of such width as to give a clean width of 35 feet of dock on the south side of the present wharf situated on the premises first above described, which additional strip begins at one of the eastern lines of the above described premises at a point 255 feet east of Concord street, and extends eastwardly parallel with the above described premises.

Terms cash or one quarter cash; balance payable in one, two and three years, secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of the premises sold, with interest from day of sale at 7 per cent, payable semi-amunally. Buildings and sheds to be insured and policy assigned. Purchaser to pay all taxes payable in 1885 and H. S. for papers.

Copies of wharf rates prevailing in Charleston, S. C., and any other information desired will be furnished by auctioneer, whose address is P. O. box 477, Charleston, S. C.

N. B. The above property can be treated for at evivate self.

SHOES

THE CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA; GEORGIA. THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day in the week, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed, postage free, at \$1 per month \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at news stands in the principle southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper, and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important new solicited from all parts of the country. ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make

all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Georgia.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states-Local rains, followed by clearing; generally colder weather, preceded in the northeastern portion by a slight rise in temperature; southerly winds, generally shifting to north

ATLANTA, JANUARY 12, 1885.

westerly. PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND appeared at a charity ball in Buffalo, Friday night, when the revelation was made that he could not dance. The jig which he made Mr. Blaine dance, however, covers all such defeats.

THERE is a disposition on the part of congress to lose no time over general legislation, but to give precedence at all times to the appropriation bills. The most persistent committee in claiming attention will be that on public buildings.

THE action of two young ladies of LaGrange in entering the field of self support shows that southern women, as well as southern men, are fully equal to the changed condition of things. The true nobility of America is that of labor.

The two political centres now fare Albany, New York, and Springfield, Illinois. The secretary of state of Hayes's fraudulent administration is most likely to secure the senatorial prize in New York, while in Illinois it resolves itself into "Anything to beat Lo-

MR. VANDERBILT has done a strange thing for a rich man, in foreclosing his claims on General Grant, and then returning the whole amount to the general's wife. It is an action which reflects credit upon his heart, and will make for him friends where he never had them before.

Reports have been sent out from Chicago giving highly sensational accounts of the movements of the socialists in the city. An investigation shows the reports to have been exaggerated, for the purpose of scaring the state legislature into granting larger appropriations to the local military.

THE two most prominent men in Texasare said to be Fitzhugh and Flanigan. When Fitzhugh got his share of the spoils he killed himself by writing a letter in which he described himself as being "a biger man than old Grant." Flanigan was equally as outspoken when he electrified the Chicago convention with the question, "What are we

MR. CABLE ONCE MORE.

An esteemed republican contemporary al-Inding to THE CONSTITUTION'S comments on Mr. Cable's recentiarticle on the negro in The Century Magazine, professes to be somewhat astonished. If such a "liberal" and "progessive" journal as THE CONSTITUTION, porary, in effect, it is questionable whether the south can be said to be reconstructed.

Now there need be no long quest made for information of this sort. There is nothing to baffle the searcher after the truth. We do not hesitate to say that the south is not reconstructed on Mr. Cable's line; we go further and say that if such reconstruction ever takes place, it will be the result of the merits and deserts of the negroes themselves and not the result of northern opinion, or the result of discussions precipitated by foolish sentimentalists.

THE CONSTITUTION has not discussed the question of its own motion simply because discussion can do no good. It is a question which can only be definitely settled by time, and we may be sure that the settlement, whatever it is, will be to the entire satisfaction of both races. At the same time, now that the matter has been brought for ward, there is no reason why the discussion should not proceed with entire frankness on both sides. Certainly THE CONSTITUTION has spoken frankly.

Mr. Cable's article misrepresents the ne groes and places the race in a false position. Among the intelligent and self-respecting negroes we have never seen the slightest symptom of a desire to push themselves for ward into places where their presence would cause embarrassment or irritation, and the absence of such a desire is perfectly natural. It is the manifestation of the race instinct or sentiment in its friendliest aspect, and it is attended with not the slightest feeling of hu-

Mr. Cable says the negroes are not free because they do not seek entertainment at white hotels and boarding houses, nor buy seats in the dress circles theaters, nor enter white society generally. Our knowledge of the negro leads us to believe that he is as sensible with respect to restrictions of this kind as Mr. Cable biniself. Does Mr. Cable feel less free, or have any less self-respect because there are perlors in New Orleans, New York and Bos ton closed against him? He has probably never thought of the matter in this light and yet it is perfectly well known that, if Mr. Cable were to receive an invitation to the Astors, he would be expected to go in the character of a showman-or, if you pleaseas a southern troubadour. He would be expected to sing his little Creole lays, dine with the rest of the musicians, pocket his honorarium, and go home happy man. Doubtless Mr. Cable would not feel honored by any such proceeding but, wherever he goes he must conform to the rules that have been built up for the protection of the different forms of social life. Moreover, Mr. Cable does not sing his little Creole lays for honor, but for money.

But the real point is this: Would Mr. Cable feel himself a slave in any measure or degree, or lose any portion of his self-respect, degree, or lose any portion of his self-respect, side of the water, but people as not going to if he failed to receive an "nyitation to a re-

ception of the Astors or Vanderbilts? Would the knowledge that certain parlors are practically closed against him and his guild give him a feeling of humiliation? We should hope not-though there is no predicting the results of supersensitiveness, particularly if it is fortified by sentimentalism.

But, Mr. Cable would say, the cases are different—the parallel is not complete, therefore the illustration is inapt. Any reflecting person will see that the parallel lacks only this degree of completeness, that Mr. Cable would be more sensitive to any manifestation of exclusiveness than the ne groes are, and that the laws and regulations which would exclude Mr. Cable from certain circles of society are less inexorable than those which build up a barrier between two

This whole question, as we have taken oc casion to say before, is a very practical one, and thus it is that when we find Mr. Cable emerging out of a cloud of sentiment and alluding to practical things, we are disposed to agree with him. We agree with him, for instance, when he says that the negroes should have equal traveling accommodations. But a great many southern railroads furnish these, and even if they did not, it is a matter which will easily and readily adjust itself to the demands of the race. We agree with him that it was wrong to compel a quadroon mother and her child to travel with a squad of convicts; but can Mr. Cable say that the incident is a typical one? Is it the habit of railroad conductors to compel negro women to sit in a car crowded with convicts? Mr. Cable has traveled a good, deal in the south, and he probably saw but one incident of the kind. We agree with Mr. Cable that it was wrong to whip the negro preacher who attempted to force his way into the ladies' coach, but before advertising the incident Mr. Cable should have sought for the facts. Had he done so, he would have learned, to his surprise no doubt, that the negro preacher was maltreated by a posse of northern drummers. We may be sure, and Mr. Cable may be sure, that this posse of northern drummers did not represent the purpose and desires of the southern people.

THE latest application of the Malthusian theo ry is that there are too many democrats for the

comfort of the republicans. It is gratifying to be able to state that the vigi ance committees of the west do not allow Chicago

editors to lecture. THE Chicago Herald thinks that the north and the south are changing positions, socially and politically. In support of this assertion the follow ing points are brought forward: The south is en ying profound peace, and her great exposition is attracting all the northern tourists. A congress committee is investigating case of bulldozing sional

and election day violence on the part of republi can officials in the republican state of Ohio. Re publican Dakota is talking about seceding from the union. That eminent politician, M. Halstead is denouncing men who disagree with him in politics as "white niggers." In Iowa the lead ing republican papers are threatening ing one of them as a "liar," "sneak," hypocrite. wless ruffian" and "fraud." In the his disgraceful turmoil, the south serenely looms up as the land of law and order.

EDITOR MOORE, of Augusta, sent out some very beautiful New Year's cards this season, and they do say that before the New Year gets old he will send out a different set of cards. Editor Moore's esteemed contemporaries should see that their claw-hammer duds are in order. THE American Grocer has published a table

taken from its own files, showing the average wholesale prices for each year since 1870 of sugar coffee, tea, rice, pork, lard, butter, cheese, wheat, flour, corn and canned goods. Crushed sugar aver aged 14% ets, and granulated 13 cents per pound for the year 1870. The former was quoted at the beging of the present year at 614 and the latter around. It cost 4 cents per pound to refine sugar n 1870; now 1/2 cent of less. Fair Rio coffee in bond was worth about 12 cents geld in 1870; now less than 10 cents. Good medium Japan ter averaged from 56 to 59 cents during 1870; at pres ent it is worth from 19 to 20. Carolina rice, which was quoted then fromit 6% to 7%, according to quality, is now rated at from 41/4 to 6 cents. Mess pork, which in 1870 was worth \$26.88, is now less than \$13. Lard, then worth 151/2 cents, is now quo ted below 7. The average wholesale sprice of butter filteen years ago was from 32 ; to 35 cents; during 1884, 20 to 23. Cheese, which sold then at 171 to 1814, is now guoted at from 1214 to 1234 cent per pound. No. 1 shore mackerel, worth then from \$29 to \$30 per barrel, is worth at present \$23, and George's Bank codfish has fallen from \$250 to \$4.50. Leaving these articles and coming to the matter of breadstuffs, we find that Milwaukee club wheat, worth \$1.291/Mper bushel in 1870, had fallen to 82 at the close of 1884. Extra state flour had fallen from \$5.50 to \$3.10 per barrel. and western mixed corn from \$1 per bushel to 59 cents. In the article of canned goods, which have ome into general use, tomatoes have fallen from \$2.10 per dozen cans in 1880 to from 75 to 90 cents in 1884. Maine corn was then quoted at \$3; now at from 90 cents to \$1.20 per dozen. Peaches have dropped from an average of \$4 per dozen then to about \$1.65 now. Cove ovsters from \$1.50 to \$1. and Columbia river salmon from \$1.821/2 to \$1.271/4. It must be borne in mind that the foregoing figure epresent wholesale prices, but it will be seen that most of the common articles of food are lower at present than they have been in fifteen years-The problem of living has been greatly simplified

A GENEROUS interpretation o the principles of civil service reform means that the liveliest of the republicans must go.

since the disappearance of war prices.

THE New York Marine Journal prints what it claims to be a reliable chronological exposition of the origin, invention and introduction of the teamboat, but it has not a word to say about Longstreet and his steamboat experiment in Georgia. This is a fair sample of the methods pursued by northern writers of history. It is with the greatest reluctance that they accept information rom southern sources. They write histories of outhern statesmen and of the southern states, and go to northern books and northern newspapers for their facts and figures. It will take sev eral generations to untangle all this sectional

nd partisan false history. Mr. Frelinghuysen's feat of sending American lelegates to the Congo conference shows that he is either a fool or a fraud. Congress should settle

this question by an investigation. A NUMBER of Philadelphia people who call themlves "the American peerage," gave a ball the other night. The attendance was large and all nembers of the society. This fact may ap pear a little singular as the conditions of membership require conclusive proof of descent from an English king, or a nobleman. On a similar line with this idiotic display was the public in a St. Louis newspaper, other day, of a list of about fifty persons in that city who claim to be descended from English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh kings. If this craze continues the country will soon be left without any plebeians. It is barely possible that there are mor scendants of the royal families and the nobility of the old world to be found here than on the other

THE said B. F. Jones is now alluded to by his republican friends as Pig I. Jones.

THE Blaine organs have issued a decree of banshment which covers all the independent republicans. This shows that the Blainiars are preparing to go out of business.

We observe with pleasure that the professional republicans are much more seriously interested n civil service reform than they were six months

THE New York Herald, has misgivings as to Halstead's sanity; but does the Herald propose to spoil our fun by calling the attention of Haltead's friends to the matter? Rather let the Herald join with us in enjoying this rare specta-

A NEW fashionable wrinkle is announced by the Philadelphia Times. According to our contemporary there is to be a smooth-face revival every where, among statesmen, parsons and dudes Beards are to be placed under the ban, and smooth faced men will not only lead the ton but follow it. Goatees, mutton chops, full beards and moustaches must all go. In order to prepare the public mind for the new fashion the correspondents of the society papers are calling attention to the fact that the Romans, from the days of Scipio Africanus, considered the beard a sign of barbarity. And in modern times it will be recollected that our presidents were beardless from Washington to Lincoln. A generation ago the leaders of society in our large cities were nearly all smooth faced The proposed reform will be a good thing for the razor dealers and the barbers.

It seems to us that your Uncle Cump Sherman is a little backward in coming forward with the Jeff Davis letter. Maybe the old man is maneuvering for position.

DR. JOSEF MEDDLE, of the Chicago Tribune, has never sufficiently recovered from his alarm over he state of the country to announce whether he is still a free trader.

BROTHER BLAINE is still posing as a martyred states man. He is showing the place where Arthur nubbed hlm.

Two case with which honest republicans voted he democratic ticket at the last election shows that they are real democrats at bottom.

POLITICAL NOTES.

ABOUT 300 bills that have passed the senate till remain in the house unacted upon. CHARLES HAMLIN, son of Hannibal Hamlin

s candidate for speaker of the Maine house. Оню's exibit at New Orleans cost \$40,000: Maryland's, \$24,000; New York's, \$20,000; New Jersey's, \$18,000, and Pennsylvania's only \$7,000 so far, of which Commissioner Thomas paid \$2,000

A KANSAS congressman is quoted in favor of a foreign war as the only means of removing the usiness depression. In case of hostilities he should be put where David placed Uriah -- in fore thick of the fight.

SENATOR BLAIR, who is taking great interest the passage of the educational bill through the ouse, says the friends to the measure in that ody have not yet decided as to what is the best ourse to pursue in behalf of its success. THE San Francisco Bulletin claims that not

only are a large majority of republican papers in California in favor of ex-Senator Sargent's election to the senate, but that the sentiment of the busi ness community is fully as strong for him. THE presdent-elect now turns his face toward the marble capitol. With cabinet-makers to right and left of him, and cabinet-makers behind

him, his head is in a whirt. To relieve the presure he should order one of his faith ful adherents o cultivate the big drum. Ir Oliver H. Payne, of Ohio; Whitney, of New York, and Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, go into Cleveland's cabinet, as rumor now indicates, it will be a generous recognition of the financial backers of the democratic candidates.

All are rich men, and all contributed freely in aid of Cleveland's election. THE Reagan bill in congress seems to cause nuch apprehension to railroad corporations and their servants. Yet there is nothing in that bill which the courts would not enforce under the common law. The chief merit of the Reagan bill

"WHAT are we here for except for the offices?" exclaimed Webster, Flanigan, of Texas, at he Chicago convention in 1880. "Well, has tha man Flanigan at last got an office?" exclaimed Senator Beck in executive session Wednesday evening. Flanigan's nomination to be collector of internal revenue had just been confirmed and the solemn senators unanimously smiled.

The Washington gentlemen who are making so extensive preparations to fight President Cleveland's appointments in the senate would do well to wait and see what those appointments are to be. At present these gentlemen seem to be in a position similar to that of the Celt who, having just landed in this country, asked if there was a government here, and being informed that there was, jumped in the air and declared; "Then, be-dad, O'm agin it."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR H. C. McDowell has paid \$25,000 or the horse Dictator. MR. GLADSTONE'S rule is "twenty-two bite

to every mouthful of meat." According to Biegrapher Dolby, Mr. Charles Dickens cleared \$225,000 out of his read

ngs alone. M. H. DE Young, who was shot by young Spreckels in San Francisco, has nearly recovered

GEORGE W. CABLE gets \$60 per night as eader, and pays all his expenses. He is regularly hired by Mark Twain, who gets the lion's share o receipts. If Twain were worth \$10,000,000 he would still pinch the pennies. Patti loves a parrot, Modjeska adores a black

little Chinese monkey, called Li Chin, and Mary Anderson chatters to a pair of yellow canaries while studying Juliet's blank verse. THE incessant strain and labor of Major E.

cat. Langtry wastes her superfluous affections on

. Burke, director general of the New Orleans exposition, for the past six months have turned his THE late David L. Wells, of Milwaukee,

eft an estate worth about \$1,500,000, the bulk of which goes to his widow and two daughters Then there are seventeen bequests, in sums ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000, to relatives and friends in Milwaukee and the east.

LAURA BRIDGMAN is still living at the south Boston asylum, where she has been for so many years, and is described by a correspondent wh ecently saw her as happy and contented. Though the can neither speak, see nor hear, she knows a great deal and learns rapidly.

JAY GOULD's prediction that "1885 is to be a money-making year" seems to be having a rapid realization. Yesterday two young widows in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts commenced suits against frisky and fickle octogenarians for blighted affections. In both cases the damages of the matrimonial mildew are reckoned at \$100,000, and dear things propose to make their pre

Rose EYTINGE writes from Montana to the Dramatic News that the handsomest house, the only brick one at Deer Lodge, in fact, belongs to a Butte City gambler. Remarking upon it to her escort, who was a local pioneer, she said: "Industry and economy evidently lead to wealth here as well as anywhere else." "Yes'm," was the reply: "specially if ye deal a square game and travel well heeled." The actress did not waste any more proverbs in that direction.

Or Reinsdorf, the fanatic, who endeavore to blow up Kaiser; Wilhem at Neiderwald, the London Spectator remarks: "The man is said to have been a singularly kind one, especially to ward women and children; he cross-examined witnesses with skill; he described himself as a martyr who 'fulfilled the scriptural commands to be faithful even unto slaying,' and he is evidently one of those strange moderns who are filled with the passion of pity till they forget alike rig

IN GENEREL.

The total number of lives lost in disasters on and and sea during the year 1884 is 78,787, or over

200 a day. PHILADELPHIA enters the new year with 5,000 saloons, not to mention many good citizens

wno keep a demijohn at home. For the erection of the Garfield monument \$132,399.64 has been raised. Of this amount \$38, 491.88 has been raised in Ohio; most of it in Cleve

A PACKAGE of glass globes of the value of \$15 was received at Portland, Oregon, by express recently from the east, the express charges on which amounted to \$60.

The owners of 15,000 horses in Berlin have petitioned the magistracy to go on asphalting the city as hitherto. As Berlin has about 27,000 horses in all, this petition is one of importance. It was brought about by an agitation against asphalt last year on the part of the cab drivers' association. In the lead production of different countries.

Spain holds the first place, the amount reaching some 120,000 tons in one year, or one-sixth more than America, which comes next on the list, while Germany follows with 90,000. Of Spain's total production some 67,000 tons are derived from one di trict, that of Linares, in which more than 800 mines are registered.
Windson Great park, the property of "Queen

Victoria, contains 14,000 acres, from which the total receipts last year from sales of produce, rentals, and venison fees were about \$25,000, while the expenses during the same time were \$125,000. In the royal parks in London there are 70,000 acres, but, as these are used by the public to a large ex-tent, they cannot be termed exclusive crown lands. The queen also owns over 500 houses in the metropolis upon which she collects annual

THE officers at the war department represent secretary Lincoln as being uncertain what action to take in reference to the case of Paymaster Smyth. With two court-martials now on hand—that of General Swaim and Colonel Morrls, which is to follow—the secretary cannot view with a great delight the possibility of a third court-martial. For a year past there have been comparatively few scandals connected with the army, which is be lieved to be largely attributable to the disclosures regarding the "Army Poker Club," an organization of old gray headed officers who systematically fleeced junior officers, and left them in a condition to take the next downward step toward duplicating their pay accounts. The service has been free for some time from the unpleasant associations connected with the misdeeds of officers, and a regret is expressed that a change should ter Smyth. With two court-martials now on and a regret is expressed that a change should occur just at the beginning of a new Year.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE

T. H. T., Acworth, Ga.: When does the law go into effect on the pistol and cartridge tax of \$100? Some think that it dates from January 1st, and others from April 1st. The law takes effect from the ffirst day of next

The Liberty Bell. D. S., Toccoa, Ga.: Will the "old Liberty Bell' eshipped by the Richmond and Danville route" That is the present understanding.

Soldiers Engaged in the Late War

Reader, Rome, Ga.: How many soldiers were engaged in the late war on both sides, and what were the respective losses? The following from the Philadelphia Record may throw some light upon the subject: Respect ing the confederate force, statistics are at variance. The adjutant-general of the confederate army, in a statement since the close of hostilities, estimatd the entire confederate force, capable of service in the field, at 600,000 men. Of this number, not more than 400,000 were enrolled at any time, and the confederate states never had in the field at once more than 200,000 men. When the war ended the southern army was reduced to less than one-half this number. The official reports of the war department set down the grand total of roops furnished the union armies at 2,850,132. Reduced to a uniform three years' standard, the whole number of troops enlisted amounted to union troops and those taken prisoners together, by iar exceeded the entire confederate forces The provost-marshal general reported in 1866 that he losses of the union were: Killed in battle, 1.362; died of wounds, 84,727; of disease, 183,287; total, 279,876. The union troops captured during the war numbered 212,008. Actual decrease of the

ATHENS, Ga., January 9th, '84 .- J. H. B .- What the largest sum ever paid for a book "The Mazarin Bible" was sold at auction about

army, 491,984. -

a month ago in London, for \$19,500 to Mr. Quaritch. The book was published in 1456. There re twenty-seven conjestoffit in existence. The copy just sold was much abused. For more than half a century "Valdarfer's "Boccaccio" (printed in 1471) enjoyed the pre-eminence of price. In 1812 duke of Mariborough paid \$11,500 for it at "the duke of Roxburgh's sale, in 1873."

L. M. H., Hendersville, N. C.: Did Dr. Tanner eally fast forty days?

He did. Under Ithe strictest watch, he went orty days and nights without a morsel of food He drank plentifully of water and it was said that colorless extracts were mixed with the water but those interested proved it was a clear fast. The first thing he ate after his fast was water

Foolin' Wid de Lawyers.

From the Detroit Free Press.
. "Dat's what ye git from foolin' round wid dem yere lawyers," he said as he joined a group of colored idlers on the market place.

Being asked why he had been to see a lawyer, he explained: "You know dat Buck Williams? Powerful bad nigger he am, Gits drunk an' kicks in doahs an' clubs winders. Come round to my cabin on night las' week an' stove de doah in an' wanted

to clean out de shanty. 'I falls out o' bed an' goes ur him wid an ax-handle, an' dey war gwine to rest me fur 'sault and intent to kill.''
"Well?" "Wall, when dey tole me dat he had a cracke ead, a broken arm, ag' war' all broke up, I wante o settle de case. My ole woman coaxed me to ' see a lawyer, an' de lawyer he taxed me to go vised me to offer Buck my ole hoss an' wagin' ' \$25 in cash''

advised me to offer Buck my ole noss an wagin an' \$25 in cash."

"And you did?"

"And Jou did?"

"An'. I didn't! When I I got home his wife was dar waiting fur me, and she said if I didn't han' ober \$2 in cash an' a sack o' flour she'd mutilate me wid a lawsuit clean up to de supreme co'rt.

Took me jist sebenteen ticks of de clock to settle on dat basis, an' now I can't be mutilated nohow. Lawyers? Dar' I : paid \$5 to one of 'em to tell me dat I mus' reduce myself from poverty to affluence to settle a case whar' de complainant didn't ax but \$3, an' would have gin me fo'ty off on dat if I had kicked."

He Followed the Doctor's Instructions, From the Buffalo Express.

"Why, Doodle, what have you been doing? Your face is as red as a beet." Doctor, you told me to keep my head cool and

my feet warm, didn't you." "Yes."
"Hot air rises, don't it?"

"Yes."
"And cool air descends?"
"Certainly."
"Well. I've been standing on my head in the corner there all the forenoon. That was right, wasn't it?"

Three Hundred Million Busy Bees. From the Dallas Herald. A shipment of 300,000,000 bees from W. Vanhorn,

of Alexandria, La., to F. McEnnis, consignee, reached here yesterday afternoon, to be followed in a few days with a car load more. Mr. Vanhorn expects to establish near Dallas the largest apiary in the United States, if not in the world.

Poor Fellah, From the Chicago News.

"Good-morning, Mr. Tightpanties; you don' look well.

"Naw, canght a tewwible co'd id my head," "Ah! How did you catch it? "Put my hat on rawthah suddenly, Iye knaw Rush of air always gives me a co'd id by head."

She Was Not at Home. From the Chicago News.

"Good evening, Tommy. Is your sister Clarisse "Yes, sir. She's up stairs, but she lost her teeth in the kitchen stove to-day an' told me to tell you that she had gone out o' town fur a few days." Four Crippled Congressmen.

Washington Letter to the Philadelphia Press How well I remember what may be called the years. All told, they were four. First who gave way was grand old Thaddeus Stevens. He was al ways lame from an ill-formed foot. I heard he did not walk at all until he was six years old. He always walked with great difficulty, never could walk far, and during the last few years of his life (he died at 76) he could not walk at all. Every day he was taken from his home near the capitol by two strong colored men in an easy chair, which they hoisted on their shoulders, and streets. Crowds used to gather to see him pass and reverently lift their hats. He was put down in his place in the house, and when the session was over the was taken back to his and put to bed. Mr Stevens often laughingly spoke of the two colored

Stevens often laughingly spoke of, the two colored carriers as pall-bearers.

Another helpless cripple was Darwin A. Finney, a member for one term from Meadville, Pa. He propelled himself about in a wheel-chair, but his trunk and lower limbs were helpless from paralysis, and he had to be helped in and out of the house of representatives. He died abroad, I believe, about the same time Mr. Stevens died. Oliver P. Morton, as I think, one of the biggest men in congress, was another helpless paralytic. He was never out of pain, and although a young man (he died at the age of 54), he was the most dependent of mortals in his latter days. He, too, had to be carried into and out of the senate chamber in a chair. He was a poor man, and could ill afford ent of mortals in his latter days. He, too, had to be carried into and out of the senate chamber in a chair. He was a poor man, and could ill afford the low coupe he was obliged to own.

The other helpless statesman of the four I alluded to was Alexander H. Stephens, He was truly a phenomenon. Built of nothing but skin and hones, he never weighed while in congress more than 80 or 100 pounds. Such a little bit of a thin face, and such skeleton hands you never saw. Yet how bright were his eyes, and what exhibitions of energy. His voice was one of the strongest and clearest lever heard, and when he spoke, my masters, wheeling his chair backward and forward in tase space in front of the speaker's desk, he was listened to by the whole house. He had to be taken home in his chair, too. He had for a body servant a young negro six feet four inches in height, and admirably proportioned. Mr. Stephens used to say, chuckling quietly the while, that he did not know what he would do when "Sam" died. All four of these men are now deed. Three of them certainly were great, and it recent is me that the places of Thad Stevens, and lead. Three of them certainly were great, and it seems to me that the places of Thad. Stevens and Governor Morton never can be filled.

Grant Not Out of the Woods.

"I saw General Grant while I was in New York. Ie is suffering much, mainly from trouble with his chest," said the general, touching his own

"Is it a cancerous affection ?" "Oh, no; his mouth and tongue are filled with a number of little sores brought on by excessive smoking. His mental distress, however, is very great. If that were removed I have no doubt he would rapidly recover his general bealth." What is being done done to relieve Genera

Grant of his pecuniary embarrassment? "I can't answar that question specifically, inas-much as the publication might defeat the object his friends are seeking to obtain. There is, how-ever, one thing you may say. The lien Mr. Van-derbilt has on the general's personal effects will be satisfied very speedily. But that will not ena-ble the general to retain these effects. He will be convolled to sell everything, he possesses in order

Vill he not be able to retain anything?" "Not a single article except the clothes ack. His presents, plates, pictures, trophi-rything must be sold to pay his debts."

ything must be sold to pay his decision.

"What, then, will he have to live upon?"

"Another fund similar to that which was raised or him some years ago. We'll see this time, however, that it's properly invested, and that the inome will be sufficient to make him comfortable or the remainder of his life."

"What sum will this fund aggregate, general?"

"That I am not prepared to say, but there will will have the properly againg it and there is no

That I am not prepared to say, but there will no difficulty about raising it, and there is no ubt it will be large enough to pay a handsome

Hotel Guides for Strangers.

From the Philadelphia News.
Standing near the desk of the Fifth avenue hotel a day or two since I saw a neatly dressed, gentle-manly man step up to the clerk and say: "I want to see the town and am a stranger stopping here with you." The clerk without reply turned and whistled for a bell boy. "Call M--," said the peared. The clerk introduced bim to the person who wanted to see the sights of a great city, "Whatever this man des is all right," said the clerk to him. "He is our man, and knows the ropes." The two stepped aside, talked in a subdued tone a moment, and then parted to meet again later. The next morning I saw the two men in the barroom drinking selizer water. They both looked as though they had made a night of it. All the great hotels keep good looking, well-posted men to show a stranger around. It is costly business to the visitor, but any one coming to New York is willing to be robbed, especially if he is bent on seeing the elephant.

The Frozen Wonders of Siberia.

"When I was in Siberia," said Captain Furskins 'it was so durned cold that your breath would ze and drop in lumps to the ground. But we had lots of fun. There were plenty of jack rabbits and other game, but it was most too cold to han dle a gun. So on a clear moonlight night we would set a couple of big headlight lanterns on the glistening snow, way out on the steppes, and just wait for developments. The rabbits would be attracted by the intense light, which was reflected for a great distance over the snow crust, and would all gather in a circle around the lamps in mute astonishment at the free picnic they were having. By and by their eyes would begin to water from the intensity of the light, and as drop after drop rolled down it formed an icicle from the ground up, which finally froze solid to the eyeballs, and there we had 'em. Next morning all you had to do was to take 'empby the tail and break 'em off the icicles." dle a gun. So on a clear moonlight night we

Disappearing Rivers. From the Richmod State. One of the most singular features in the scener of the territory of Idaho is the occurrence of dark, rocky chasms, into which creeks and large streams suddenly disappear and are never more seen. The fissures are old lava channels, produced by the outside of the mass cooling and forming a tube, which, when the flery stream was exhausted, has been left empty, while the roof of the lava duct, been left empty, while the roof of the lava duct, having at some point fallen in, presents there the opening into which the river plunges and is lost. At one place along the Snake one of these rivers appears gushing from a cleft high up in basaltic walls, where it leaps a cataract into the torrent below. Where this stream has its origin, or at what point it is swallowed up, is absolutely unknown, although it is believed that its sources are a long way up in the north countries.

Stump-Toed Owls.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Why certain Indiana owls have stump toes: Years ago Uncle Jimmy Frazier was the unrelent ing foe of the owl. One day a happy thought came to him. He took down his scythe and all one long summer afternoon played a symphony upon it with an old fashioned blue whetstone. When he finished it was of razor-edge keenness. Placing the ladder against the chicken house he nailed the the ladder against the chicken house he nailed the scythe high aloft, its keen edge skyward—a most invituing resting place. The old gentleman had calculated rightly, and half a hatful of owls' toes were found next morning under the scythe. This continued for several days, a fresh crop rewarding the early riser each morning. To-day all the elderly Pike township owls are distinguished by their stump toes. derly Pike towns their stump toes.

How Mixed Juries Work,

From the Buffalo Express.

The trial of a faro dealer in Washington territory terminated in a wedding. In that territory women serve on juries. In the case in question six men and six ladies were selected to try the case: James Mitchell and Susie Thompson met for the first time in the jury box. There was a proposal and an acceptance. The only unhappy person in the case was the accused—he was convicted:

A Club of Beats,

from the Philadelphia Times. In Bolton, England, there is a club of men com posed entirely of habitual wife beaters. The ob ect of the club is mutual assistance and protectien. When a member beats his wife and a be-nighted magistrate fines him, the fine is paid out of the club funds, and the gentleman goes home and gives his wife another beating just for luck. The noble Briton must have his fun.

Increase of Suicide. From the Chicago Herald.

Official returns show a remarkable increase of suicide in France. Five years ago the number per 100,000 inhabitants was 17; it is now 19. Hanging and drowning are most popular, and next in fa-are fireariss and charcoal fumes. April, May a June are the favorite months of the Parisian

A SAD ACCIDENT.

ACOB SATENSTEIN'S FATAL EF. FORT TO SAVE TWO GIRLS.

rs. Satenstein Rescued but Her Friend, Miss Mol. lie Chrystal, Goss Down, Clinging Desper-ately to Mr. Satenstein's Neek Tis Courage was Useless, [Etc., [Etc.,

There was a merry wedding on the east side ten lays ago. Jacob Satenstein, the groom, was only eighteen years old, and Rosie, his bride, was 2 years younger. A host of friends came and ate and danced and wished the couple a long and happy wedlock, and after it was all over the youthfu husband and wife packed up their things and went to housekeeping for themselves. Jacob's ather owns among other things a dairy farm of four hundred acres, forming part of the Lorillard place in Fordham, and he took his son into partnership in the milk business as soon as he was married. The young couple went out to Fordham and began life and the honeymoon in a little twostory stone house in the middle of the big farm,

All last Sunday morning the young house-All last Sunday morning the young honse-keepers were busy getting ready for visitors, the first callers since their marriage, and at eleven o'clock the company began to arrive. First came Miss Mollie Chrystal, a great friend of the young bride's, accompanied by the bride's big brother Isaac, to whom Mollie is engaged. Mr. and Mrs. Chrystal came next with Sammy, the bride's little brother, and Louis Cohen, sixteen years old, and Harry Simon, nineteen years old, followed, with Mr. Rosenstein, the bride's father. The first thing on the programme was a dinner, which was a grown up children's party, with twice as much laughing as eating, and then the which was a grown up children's party, with twice as much laughing as eating, and then the youngsters started out for a sled ride. Only one sled was available, and that was small, with very low runners, called by the boys atug-sled. It was drawn up to the door with a long rope attached, and the two gifls were loaded on, Rosie, the bride, in front, and Mollie behind, with her arms around Rosie's neck. Mollie had on a heavy silk dolman, brand new, which her mother had given her the day before. Then three of the boys took hold of the rope, and galloped off over the snow. Isaac, who thought some one ought to steady the sled, pushed behind on Mollie's shoulders, and Sammy scampered from one to another, and [generaled the expedition.

Molle's shoulders, and Sammy scampered from one to another, and [generaled the expedition.

A good run brought the party to a long narrow pond near the woods, toward which the ground slants suddenly. The level surface, covered with a thin coating of snow, charmed the girls, and they waved their hands and told the boys te take them on the pond and go faster. The three in front started with a rush, but Isaac dug his beels in the snow and the three sat down together. Then Isaac laughed with the girls and went down to see if the ice was safe. He stamped with his feet, bent his knees, and shook his body up and down to make it heavier. Everything seemed solid. He resumed his position at the helm, and everybody started down hill with a rush. Half way down Isaac aimed a playful kick at Sammy, who was throwing snow at the girls. The kick, by accident, reached the mark, and hurt Sammy. Fortunately for him, he sat down in the snow and refused to proceed.

The others went on. Their arrival on the ice was followed by an ominous cracking. Isaac yelled togo back, but Jacob, the young husband, laughed, and said he had cut ice on the pond, and knew it was all rights. The next instant the ice broke, and all six were struggling in the freezing water. The two young women sank clinging the each other, but released their holds upon coming to the surface, and grasped the edges of the ice, which was broken in small pieces for twenty feet around. Louis Cohen, who cannot swim, was the first to draw himself out of the water, but when he looked around and saw the girls clinging to the surface, and yrunghed he hole, he jumped back again. His courage was useless, as he sunk at once, and would have drowned had not Jacob reached for him and supported him until he got hold of the ice again.

Meanwhile isaac, who is very strong and heavy, had been struggling desperately, the ice giving way each time he attempted to get out. At last he succeeded, and running to the shore, picked up the branch of a tree, and returned to where the rest were in the

stretched out to him. But his weight added to lke's was too much; the ice broke, and both were in the water sgain. This was done twice, Isaac climbing out each time, and vainly endeavoring to rescue Jacob. The third time he was exhausted by the cold, and unable to do any more.

Louis Cohen and Harry Simon were on the shore before him, looking for a plank on board with which to approach the dangerous hole. There was then only Mollie, Rosa and her harbandin the water. Jacob, who was an excellent swimmer, seemed to have been rendered powerless by the shock, and was clinging to the ice without attempting to save himself. But when he heard his wife calling to him he recovered his energy, and whe calling to him be recovered his energy, and letting go his hold, awam over toward her. At the same time sammy was seen coming down the hill at full speed, followed by a young Frenchman named Maschier, who keeps a saloon on the edge of the farm. Maschier threw his hat coat apd vest on the ground as he ran, and, when he came to the edge of the pond, pulled off his boots, and running in stocking feet over the fee plunged head first into the water. Jacob had just been seized round the neck by Mollie-Crystal, and, too frightened to reason, she held fast, despite the cries of those on shore. Jacob struggled vainly to obtain a safe hold on the girl, but he was weakened by the cold, and they disappeared beneath the ce, weighed down by Miss Crystalla water sandard.

outain a safe hold on the girl, but he was weakened by the cold, and they disappeared beneath the ice, weighed down by Miss Crystal's water-soaked dolman.

obtain a safe hold on the girl, but he was weakened by the cold, and they disappeared beneath the ice, weighed down by Miss Crystal's water-soaked dolman.

When the young wife saw her husband sink she let go the ice with a scream and sank too. But the young Frenchman was by this time only a few feet away in the water. A half dozen powerful strokes brought him to the spot, and he dived after her. In a few seconds he came up again, holding her by mer long hair. Fortunately she was unconscious and passive in his hands. He climbed out on to the fee with the help of his legs and one hand, all the while keeping the girl's head above water with the other. Then, in the ado of repeating Isaac's unsuccessful experiment, he laid himself out list, and with his face over the edge of the fee. When he was firmly fixed he put up his hands under the arms of the half-drowned girl, and, digging his toes into the snow, edged gradually away from the hole, dragging the girl after him, and, soon they were both out of danger. This was fifteen minutes after the fee broke in. The other young men had procured phanks, and tried to get at the other two persons, but the bodies had gone too far under the ice.

A short time after the young people started out, the old folks set out leisurely to follow them and enjoy their sport. They arrived at the pond just as Rosie was taken out, and found her lying on the ground and the rest looking anxiously into the black hole in the ice. Rosies at her and brother carried her back to the farmhouse, and the rest stayed with Mrs. Chrystal, who could not be persuaded to leave the spot, but remained on the edge of the hole tearing at the feet of the produce of the produce of the hole to the sum of the half of the produce of the produce of the produce of the produce of the hole to the sum of the produce of the produce

A St. Louis Mystery.

From the Chicago Tribune. Another beautiful St. Louis girl of twenty-one ummers has been abducted. As her gentleman acquaintances in that town have all been searched in vain, it is feared that some Chicago man has been making a sneak on the town.

From the Chicago Herald. The wealthiest man in the world is the Chinese

benker, Han-Qua, of Canton. He pays taxes up-on an estate of £90,000,000, and is estimated to be worth \$1,000 000,000 taels, which, in our money, would be about £240,000,000. From the Philadelphia Call.

Bavaria has enacted a lawsforbidding the m risge of couples who do not possess sufficati A Costly Tipple.

use at their table l

THE YOUNGER

DISCUSSES SECTIONAL HEAD-GEAL

The Reign of the Silk Hat North of the Peit Hat South-Some Tiles-Crossing the Divid. Scenes of Railroad fra

NEW YORK, January 10 respondence.]-I have just a flying trip to Georgia. get back once more to in one of your Bartow county again the air that nourish years and listen to the old f kinfolks and friends. Severa the anxious pursuit of a som existence among the quick go have convinced me that we people. I observe that we we of clothes, our shirts open in t do, and like them we affect and cuffs-and shoes. We di the style of hat, our comforts slouch rarely being seen on who prefers to wedge his close into a stove-pipe, which fits o requires as careful attention am astonished at the ne for silk hats. I informed that the Evarts's well known and mu low beaver is now in its seve

bids fair to survive another paign or senatorial contest. this piece of apparel has bee once in its brief existence, an was turned the wrong way. frizzled chickens? Well, etc). frizzled chickens? Weil, etc).
mean to say that Mr. Evarts
hats. By no means. Of co
south differ considerably fron
not know any southern gentle
economical in hats. I ha
Conkling parading Fifth ave
in something like a polo cap,
though expecting the angels
at any moment, and I suppos
cap that he might comfortab. though expecting the angels at any moment, and I suppose cap that he might comfortable celestial car. Now, I like he wears one of our good looks like a farmer, and I this able to get through with a lings's bad spelling simply because for his high shock about the control of the second for his high shock about the second for his seco spect for his big black sloue
There's one other point
don't wear suspenders as dees, we call our trousers]

not, and I observe t generally be identified way our's set. way our's set.
all the time as if trying to down under our heels and they bag at the knees. I are mightily uncomfortable but they are nearly as good brace a man up. Since the pensions, let her invest in su Many of the difference casily discernible on the casouthward course. As we have eping glance through the sweeping glance through the senger car reveals twenty sill soon exchanged for as many the owners of which, with occupy one-half of a sevalises the other. Five are similarly situated, follow the example of the whites, women get aboard at Trenton the aisle unnoticed until the gutter politicly requests certain the side of the control of the aisle unnoticed until the ductor politely requests cert

passengers to remove them floor, and thus provide seats served that the negroes conti-with their baggage the other available seat car had been taken, and severe were standing. Why was cause, I suppose, the peopl beside them. They preferr Why was this first class tickets and per first class tickets and peroccupy entire seats.
some less fastidious
quested them to make re
did with very good grace.
change in the character of t
we reached Lynchburg. If
to be a geographical fact th
south I should certainly hav
simply glancing through th
seemed suddenly to have
their place I saw a brimi their place I saw a brin conceivable way to suit th wearer. I thought I could of the men I saw by the brims. Here was a from

est, generous, careless hat on the back of brim in front po arranged, in fact, in what signated as the "come-to-him sat a man of whom I tated to ask a favor—a man readily trusted. His hat over his forehead partly to sunken eyes. Further on I to the right, tipped to the way; no two were alike.

Pretty soon I glance aga
see almost as many pairs

neads-another unde

that I was in the south.
that we so love to get or
with or above
am of the opinion
why we have such small i
it of keeping them elevate
tion in them and they do
be mistaken. be mistaken.

A fellow passenger here
to the absence of negro
which we were riding; to second class coach which tarily when they got aboat observed this fact when the a negro woman with two d ed our car and took dozen vacant seats. No ed that the one sh been vacated by a disting gentleman who left his ov of it, expecting to return the way of coincidence, in somewhat offended seat, lighting this time left for a minute's warm

found to my amazemen was being played on me that I took immediate a Our distinguished look who looked and talked li located himself comforta man in the rear end of little negro boy: "He holding out towards him lustrated paper, "take t pictures." After some darkey waddled down paper. With the dignit paper. With the dignit straight up to the old sted it in his lap. There of laughter in the cur (ere looking on) and the happroached the raising with

so near the end of his to us could almost see it, self as the s his old friends. ronizing, if troubled air his friend his hand and

folks at home." Then
of conversatson he invite
ance down to see him at
"Bob'll be glad to see
how nows the town prets
min abuse turn you over to
whose aid an just knock to

A SAD ACCIDENT.

OB SATENSTEIN'S FATAL EF. FORT TO SAVE TWO GIRLS.

Chrystal, Goes Down, Olinging Deaperately to Mr. Satenstein's Neck-Eis Courage was Useless, (Etc., [Etc.

ere was a merry wedding on the cast side ten go. Jacob Satenstein, the groom, was only en years old, and Rosie, his bride, was 2 years A host of friends came and ate and ed and wished the couple a long and happy ock, and after it was all over the youthful to housekeeping for themselves. Je dred acres, forming part of the Lorillard p in the milk business as soon as h The young couple went out to Fordham last Sunday morning the young houseone their marriage, and at eleven company began to arrive. First ollie Chrystal, a great friend of the is, accompanied by the bride's big c, to whom Mollie is engaged. Mr. rysial came next with Sammy, the brother, and Louis Cohen, sixteen d Harry Simon, nineteen years old, h Mr. Rosenstein, the bride's father, g on the programme was a discovered. sk. Mollie had on a heavy silk dolman, which her mother had given her the c. Then three of the boys took hold tope, and galloped oir over the sace, who thought some one steady the sled, pushed behind on shoulders, and sampy scampered to another, and generated the ex-

shoulders, and Sammy scampered to another, and igenerated the exrun brought the party to a long narrow in the woods, toward which the ground deanly. The level surface, covered with ating of snow, charmed the girls, and the pond and go fasier. The three in the with a rush, but isaan dug his heels ow and the three sat down together, as laughed with the girls and went down he ice was safe. He stamped with his knees, and shook his body up and make it heavier. Everything seemed to resumed his position at the helm, and y started down hill with a rush. Half Isaac aimed a playful kick at Sammy, throwing snow at the girls. The accident, reached the mark, and may. Fortunately for him, he sate he snow and refused to proceed. The sammy and refused to proceed. The same and in the same and refused to proceed. The same and in the legist went on. Their arrival on the fee ed by an ominous cracking. Isaac yell-ack, but Jacob, the young husband, and said he had cut ice on the pond, and said he had cut ice on the pond, and said he had cut ice on the pond, and said he had cut ice on the pond, and said he had cut ice on the pond, and said its were struggling in the freeze to two young women sank clinging but released their holds upon coming, ace, and grasped the edges of the ice, broken in small pieces for twenty feet outs Cohen, who cannot swim, was the whimself out of the water, but when around and saw the girls clinging to the cther side of the hole, he jumped back is courage was useless, as he sunk at would have drowned had not Jacob him and supported him until he got ice again.

tho is very strong and heavy, who is very strong and heavy, it desperately, the ice giving empted to get out. At last he aling to the shore, picked up, and returned to where the vater. Jacob Satenstein was the branch when it was he but he ice broke, and both were This was done twice, Isaac me, and vainly endeavoring a third time he was exhausted ble to do any more. The third time he was exhausted threable to do any more. In Harry Simon were on the shore diug for a plank on board with ach the dangerous hole. These folile, Rosa and ner husband in b, who was an excellent swimmer, been rendered powerless by this clinging to the ice without atherisms. But when he heard his im he recovered his energy, and old, swam over toward her. At the ay was seen coming down the hill flowed by a young Frenchman my was seen coming down the hill ollowed by a young Frenchman er, who keeps a saloon on the farm. Maschier threw his hat the gsound as he ran, and, when edge of the pond, pulled off his ning in stocking feet over the fee his into the water. Jacob had just and the neck by Mollie Crystal, and, to reason, she held fast, despite the in shore. Jacob struggled vainly to include the property of the pro

coung men had procured planks, and tried to get it the other two persons, but the bodies had gone oo far nudec the ice.

A short time after the young people started ut, the old folks set out leisurely to follow hem and enjoy their sport. They arrived at he pend just as Rosie was taken out, and found er lying on the ground and the rest looking arxiously into the black hole in the ice. Rosie's ather and brother carried her back to the farmnouse and the rest stayed with Mrs. Chrystal, who could not be persuaded to leave the spot, but emalued on the edge of the hole tearing at the ce until her hands were cut and bleeding. Everyoody was too much excited to thank the Frenchmen, and after a vain attempt to pull on his boots, over his wet socks, he took a boot in each hand and hurried home in its socks, gathering his coat and vest on the way. In half an hour he returned, dried and refreshed, oringing with him along hickory pole, with a book fastened to one end of it. Ice is ent from the condeach winter, and the tools for catting it were cut into requisition, and many hands were hard twork breaking up the icy surface. A flatboat which was frozen at one end of the pond was dug ut, and manned by two of the young men, with he Frenchman at the bow, dragging the cition with his improvised boathook. In many access the water was very deep, and the search was for a long time unsuccessful. At last, justags it was beginning to grow dark, the hook caught he something, and hope was renewed. The pole cas slowly pulled up, and the silk dolman of the missing girl came to the surface. The girl's arms were still clasped around the young man's neck, had so tightly that both were drawn up together. The two bodies were carried to the farmhouse and she had recovered sufficiently to be brought to his city. The two bodies were brough down extended the reformer was morning, the young man's from his father's cuesat 55 Hester street, and the young woman's rem her home at 271 Bayard street. Miss Chrysal would have been eighteen in two weeks. She

Another beautiful St. Louis girl of twenty-one summers has been abducted. As her gentleman acquaintances in that town have all been searched in valid, it is feared that some Chicago man has been making a sneak on the town.

From the Chicago Herald.

The wealthiest man in the world is the Chinese benker, Han-Qua, of Canton. He pays taxes up-on an estate of £90,000,000, and is estimated to be worth £1.000,000,000 tasls, which, in our money, would be about £240,000,000.

From the Philadelphia Call. Bavaria has enacted a lawsforbidding the risge of couples who do not possess suffice

A Costly Tipple.
From the Chicago Herald.
Some of the United State use at their table

THE YOUNGER ARP

DISCUSSES SECTIONAL MODES OF HEAD-GEAR.

The Reign of the Silk Hat North and the Dominion of the Felt Hat South-Some Famous Mon's Tiles-Crossing the Dividing Lines-Socies of Railroad Travel, Etc.

New York, January 10 .- [Special Correspondence.]-I have just returned from a flying trip to Georgia. I wanted to get back once more to my old home on one of your Bartow county hills, to breath again the air that nourished me for twenty years and listen to the old familiar voices of kinfolks and friends. Several years spent in the anxious pursuit of a somewhat precarious existence among the quick going New Yorkers have convinced me that we are after all one people. I observe that we wear the same kind of clothes, our shirts open in the back as theirs do, and like them we affect detachable collars and cuffs-and shoes. We differ certainly in the style of hat, our comfortable, easy fitting slouch rarely being seeu on a New Yorker, who prefers to wedge his closely cropped head into a stove pipe, which fits only one way and requires as careful attention as a pug dog. I am astonished at the northern fondness for silk hats. I am credibly informed that the Hon. William Evarts's well known and much discussed yellow beaver is now in its seventeenth year and bids fair to survive another republican campaign or senatorial contest. (Confidentially, this piece of apparel has been brushed only once in its brief existence, and then the hair was turned the wrong way. You have seen frizzled chickens? Well, etc). Now, I do not mean to say that Mr. Evarts sets the style in hats. By no means. Of course we of the south differ considerably from him, for I do not know any southern gentleman who is so economical in hats. I have seen Roscoe not know any southern gentleman who is so economical in hats. I have seen Roscoe Conkling parading Fifth avenue after dark in something like a polo cap. He looked as though expecting the angels to bear him aloft at any moment, and I supposed he wore the cap that he might comfortable recline in the celestial car. Now, I like Beecher, because he wears one of our good old felt hats, and looks like a farmer, and I think I have been able to get through with some of Josh Billings's bad spelling simply because of my respect for his big black slouch.

spect for his big black slouch.

There's one other point of difference; we don't wear suspenders as the New Yorker don't wear suspenders as the New Yorker does, we call our trousers pants, as he does not, and I observe that we can generally be identified by the way our's set. They look all the time as if trying to get off, they get down under our heels and frazzle out, and they bag at the knees. I know suspenders are mightily uncomfortable in hot weather, but they are nearly as good as a pension to brace a man up. Since the south can get no pensions, let her invest in suspenders.

Many of the differences between us are

Many of the differences between us are easily discernible on the cars as we take our southward course. As we leave Jersey City a sweeping glance through the first-class passured to the course of the sweeping gance through the first-class pas-senger car reveals twenty slik hats, which are soen exchanged for as many traveling caps, the owners of which, with few exceptions, occupy one-half of a seat apiece, their values the other. Five negro men are similarly situated, following undoubtedly of the whites. When several women get aboard at Trenton they promenade the sisle unnoticed until the gentlemanly conductor politely requests certain of the white passengers to remove their luggage to the floor, and thus provide seats for them. I ob-served that the negroes continued to sit alone their baggage until every available seat in the car had been taken, and several travelers were standing. Why was this? Simply because, I suppose, the people didn't wish to sit beside them. They preferred to stand on their first class tickets and permit the negroes to

first class tickets and permit the negroes to eccupy entire seats. By and by some less fastidious passengers requested them to make room, which they did with very good grace. There was little change in the character of the passengers till we reached Lynchburg. If I had not knew it to be a geographical fact that we were in the south I, should certainly have discovered it by simply glancing through the cars. Silk hats seemed suddenly to have disappeared; in their place I saw a brimmy array of felt—the old slouch whose brim was turned in every conceivable way to suit the disposition of the weaver. I thought Lecolld read the characters conceivable way to suit the disposition of the wearer. I thought I could read the characters wearer. I thought I could read the characters of the men I saw by the curl of their hat brims. Here was a frank, open, honest, generous, careless fellow, with his hat on the back of his head, the brim in front pointing skyward, arranged, in fact, in what I have heard designated as the "come-to-sell-style." Noar him sat a man of whom I should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have hesitated to a few men and the should have he should have tated to ask a favor—a man I should not have readily trusted. His hat descended so low

over his forehead partly to conceal his small, sunken eyes. Further on I saw hats tipped to the right, tipped to the left, tipped every way: no two were alike. Pretty soon I glance again over the car and see almost as many pairs of heels as there are heads—another undeniable point of evidence that I was in the south. Why is it. I wonder that I was in the south. Why is it, I wonder, that we so love to get our heels on a level with or above our heads. I am of the opinion that the reason why we have such small feet is that this habit of keeping them elevated prevents circulation in them and they don't grow, but I may be mistaken.

be mistaken.

A fellow passenger here called my attention to the absence of negroes from the car in which we were riding; they were all in the second class coach which they entered voluntarily when they got aboard. I had searcely observed this fact when the train stopped and a negro woman with two dirty children entered our car and took one of the half dozen vacant seats. Now, it so happened that the one she took had just been vacated by a distinguished looking old gentleman who left his overcoat on the back of it, expecting to return to it after he had be mistaken. gentleman who left his overcoat on the back of it, expecting to return to it after he had warmed at the stove where he was now stand-ing. When he did so, imagine his feelings at ing. the act of envelopseeing the fond mother in the act of enveloping her not immacculate offspring in the folds of his garment! "D—n these women travellers" he was heard to remark as he secured the coat and moved to another seat. Just in the way of coincidence, probably, the woman in somewhat offended dignity changed her seat, lighting this time upon the one I had left for a minute's warming at the fire, and I found to my amazement that her little game was being played on my. It is needless to say

was being played on me. It is needless to say that I took immediate action. Our distinguished looking follow passenger, who looked and talked like a Virginian, had located himself comfortably when I heard a man in the rear end of the little negro boy: "Here caesar," he said, holding out towards him a vile New York illustrated paper, "take this and look at the pictures." After some persuation the little darkey waddled down the aisle and got the paper. With the dignity of a lord he walked paper. With the dignity of a lord he walked straight up to the old gentleman and deposited it in his lap. There was a loud explosion of laughter in the car (for all the passengers were looking on) and there's no telling what would have been approximately and the state of the st were looking on) and there's no telling what would have happened next had not a young man approached the routed party as he was raising with an exclamation so near the end of his tongue that the rest of us could almost see it, and introduced himself as the son of one of his old friends. With a patronizing, if troubled air, he gave the son of his friend his hand and inquired about "the folks at home." Then after some moments of conversatson he invited the new acquaint-

of conversation he invited the new acquaint-ance down to see him at Danville. "Bob'll be glad to see you" he said. "He the hour pretty well, I reckon; the hist turn you over to him and if you want in just knock the bottom out of the

was Colonel Cabell, congressman from Danville district, they seemed entirely sotis-fied; and they were still better pleased when the colonel posed in the aisle with each hand on the back of a seat and talked for the bene-

I never could realize how many colonels, majors and captains there are in Virginia till now. Why the titles were being whispered and shouled over the car incessantly till I began to swell with pride born of an anticipated expectation of premotion. I am quite sure that if any stranger had addressed me he would have celled me "Colonel," and I doubt if I could have survived the honor.

During the little by-play the negro woman continued to grow more uneasy—as if she didn't 'teel at home. Her face beamed with happiness when she quitted our car and entered that of the second class. The conductor told me he never exercised the least authority over the disposition of his colored freight; he left the matter entirely to the white passengers who generally felt at liberty to settle it for them-selves; and he added that he had never had

any trouble.

I said to a Puliman car conductor, "Suppose a negro were to apply for a berth in your sleeper, what would you do?"

"I should be governed by circumstances," he answered. "It is a matter which troubles me a great deal, and one in the adjustment of which I have to a conscious to the same as th which I have to be exceedingly careful. At Washington, and north of it, of course we have to let them on whenever they apply, but south of the capitel we do our best to keep them out by all sorts of strategy. We dare not refuse them admission to the car point blank, because that would render us lightly to blank, because that would render us liable to blank, because that would render us liable to a civil action. A few days ago as we were about to leave Washington a fine looking negro applied for a berth. There were several not engaged, but I told him I had no more to let. Shortly after he went away a white man made application. I suspected their game and told him also I had none. I knew that if the white man-really wanted a berth he would be on board the train; so when we got well under way I went through every car and, as I under way I went through every car and, as I

expected, didn't find him.
"If the negro can get the ear of the colored porter before seeing me, of course he gets a berth, but I try to avoid this as much as pos-sible. The only negro I know who always gets a berth by asking is an aged Baptist preacher, one of the old time darkies, polite and respectable. He lives somewhere near Charlotte, and frequently runs up to Rich-mond and Lynchburg, always taking the sleeper. I never knew anyone to object to his being in the car. Why do we try to keep other negroes out? Because the traveling public in the south demand it."

If this is worthy of comment, I leave Mr. George W. Cable, a gentleman for whose opin-George W. Cable, a gentleman for whose opin-ions I have the greatest respect, to make it. Now, like a modern son rebuking a modern father, I have a little complaint to make against my people. I wish they would hurry up a little. I didn't find them any where skipping about lively, as I had been led to expect they were doing, from certain news-paper accounts I had read. They seemed to move in the same old dignified way, going along thoughtfully, and not caring much whether they got there or not. Even in the streets of your Atlanta, which people up here call the Chicago of the south, I felt as if I cught to get behind men and shove them along. Even the mules looked independent, along. Even the mules looked independent, dignified and thoughtful in their drays and trucks, and I failed to see any of them making

railroad time. Railroad time did I say? I should not use such a comparison, and I humbly apolog ze to trainmen for doing so inadvertently. I asked one of them, a conductor, on my recent trip,

how far it was to Atlanta.

"About thirty miles," he said.

"How long will it take you to make it?"

"Oh, well, about an hour 'n' a half, I reck-We've got lots of stops to make before we get there."

He said this in a tone so full of doubt and un-

certainty that I was forced to believe he was

accustomed to reaching there when and as he could without regard to schedule. He informed me later that the engines on his road were too small for the trains they had to pull. We stopped at Duluth for a moment and moved on without gaining a passenger, which fact ed on without gaining a passenger, which fact called forth the following remarkable observation from a wide-awake brakeman: "I ain't seen a passencer get on or off here in two

months "Why don't they quit stopping here?" I saked seriously.
"Don't know," he answered, as if he had not given the question due consideration. Then, after a pause: "Reckon they will after while."

(In justice to the Air-Line road I must say the train reached Atlanta on time). I spent two hours in that delightful city, and not-withstanding the rain and mud, walked about see what there was to be seen. I felt proud of the new Kinball house—proud that we had such a building in the good old state. Atlanta is our capital and we all have a pride, and feel a kind of ownership, in her and hers. In the course of my stay in Georgia I saw only one man who is willing to take an office rough be will seem to be only one condition that and he will accept one only on condition that he can quit peaceably when his term expires. Noble fellow! Of such stuff statesmen are BILL ARP, JR.

SUNDERED AFTER THE WEDDING. Sudden Report that the Groom Had An-

other Wife Living. LOCKPORT, January 11.—William G. Ager, proprietor of the Lockport file works, was married on January 7 to Clara L. Madden, the pretty daughter of P. Madden. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Cannon, of St. Patrick's church. A large number of friends of the bride wore subsequently entertained at a reception at Mr.

number of friends of the bride were subsequently entertained at a reception at Mr. Ager's residence on Walnut street.

While the reception was in progress it is said the minister, who had an hour before united the happy pair, suddenly appeared, holding in his hand an anonymous note, which he said he had just received at his house. The note said in substance that Ager was already married and had wife and children in another part of the state. of the state.

There was some excitement when the bridegroom, as it is alleged, acknowledged that he had been married, but asserted that he sup-posed his first wife was dead. The parents of posed his first which was dead. The painters of the young lady at once removed her from the reception to her home, and the festivities came to a very abrupt end. The groom left, ostensibly for New York later in the day, as was supposed to obtain proof of his first wife's death.

The young lady, who is highly respected, is very nuch prostrated at the unexpected turn of affairs. The couple had been keeping company for six months past. Ager, the groom, has been living here for eight years doing a good business, and had borne an irreproachable character.

WEDDED IN HASTE.

A Busband Finds He Occupied a Third Place in His Wife's Affections.

Place in His Wife's Affections.

Pittsburg, January 11.—A few months ago John McClure met Miss Neeley, a daughter of the late George Neeley, who was a leading merchant of Allegheny. The next day they were married and removed to the husband's farm at Tewickley. The wife was fend of society, and especially of the company of John Westley Kerr, of the lumber firm of J. D. Frankston & Co., of Newcastle. McClure remonstrated with his wife and she promised "te do better." One day last week McClure met Kerr coming out of his wife's room. Last Wednesday she disappeared and so did Mr. Kerr. They were seen boarding a train together. Since his wife's departure McClure has learned that four years ago his wife married Charles Stockham, a civil engineer. He deserted her, and she returned to her father's house. McClure says his wife never told him of her former marriage. risge.

A Suspicions Fire.

CHATTANOGGA, Tenn., January 11.—[Special.]—About 5 o'clock this morning the grocery store of J. C. Burnett, together with that of T.M. McKinney were destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$2.000. Burnett took out an insurance policy of \$1,200 yesterday afternoon and rumors are rife that he set fix to his store. The matter will be thoroughly it restigated. A Suspicious Fire.

THE IRISH CAUSE,

Significant Movement Inaugurated by Prom inent American Citizens.

CINCINNATI, January 11 .- A new movement in Irish affairs will be inaugurated by the publication in the Commercial Gazette of two letters on the Irish question, one from Hon. J. P. Carbery, a prominent merchant, to Major John Byrne, a well known railroad man and late vice president of the Irish national league of America, asking Major Byrne to institute a fund for the payment of Irish members of parliament. The other is Major Byrne's reply, proposing the organization of the America. parliament. The other is Major Byrne's reply, proposing the organization of the American Irish Parliamentary club, by which 20,000 persons in the United States will agree to pay \$5 per annum each toward the support of Irish members of parliament so long as constitutional methods as conducted by Parnell are maintained. Major Byrne, in a forcible manner, makes the Irish cause an American question, and asks Americans and the more prominent and influential class of the Irish race in America to interest themselves in the movement, which interest themselves in the movement, which it is thought will lift the Irish question to a It is thought will lift the Irish question to a higher plane, and place it beyond peronal or political use in this country. The gentlemen, because of the control of the national league by secret oath-bound organizations, have withdrawn from that body. Mr. Eugene Kelly, banker, of New York, will have custody of the funds. The prominence and standing of these gentlemen give significance to this movement. Everything of an illicit standing of these gentlemen give significance to this movement. Everything of an illicit character is condemned, and fidelity to American citizenship and the moral law is advocated. It is said that many prominent Americans and leading men of Irish blood in this country are encouraging the movement, be-lieving that a few years of parliamentary struggle will give self-government to Ireland. THE ARCTIC HORROR.

From Cannibalism at the Pole to Litigation

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The National Republican to-morrow will print a long statement by General Hazen's counsel, with reference to the alleged newly discovered evidence of Lieutenant Garlington's disobedience of orders while in command of the second Greely relief expedition. The evidence is the same which was contained in General Hazen's recent charges against Lieutenant Gar-

which was contained in General Hazen's re-cent charges against Lieutenant Gar-lington and which the secretary of war regarded as insufficient to justify a courtmartial. Appended to the state-ment is a letter from Lieutenant Greely, written when the latter believed himself to be near death, and deposited in the cairn at Cape Sabine, where it was found by the last relief expedition. In this letter Greely charges Garlington with failure to obey in-structions to replace the damaged provisions structions to replace the damaged provisions in the cache at Cape Sabine with fresh supplies, and also charges Dr. Pavy, of his own party, with robbing his comrades of their food.

Run Away From his Sweetheart. HORNELLSVILLE, January 11 .- Richard Sawtelle, a handsome young man, went to Canistee from the west in 1883. He had an excellent voice, and was engaged to sing in the choir of the Baptist church. Among those who sang the Baptist church. Among those who sang in the choir was Miss Carrie Smith, a bright, vivacious young lady, the daughter of one of the leading families and the acknowledged belle of the village. She and Sawtelle became acquainted, and a few months ago it was announced that they were engaged. The marriage ceremony was to have been performed on New Year's day, and their friends gathered to witness the ceremony. The time fixed for the ceremony arrived, but Sawtelle did not appear, and a rived, but Sawtelle did not appear, and a messenger failed to find him. It was then discovered that he had taken a train for the west an hour before the ceremony was to have taken place. Miss Smith was prostrated with

Business Depressed in Birmingham. BIRMINGHAM, January 11.—[Special.]— There is a universal complaint here of hard times. Business failures are predicted.

Pinos Altos Destroyed. SAN FRANCISCO, January 11.—A dispatch from Guaymas says: A courier has brought news here that the entire town of Pinos Altos has been destroyed by fire. Hundreds of perons are homeless.

Death of Colonel E. E. Rice. Washington, January 11.—Colonel E. E. Rice, who was United States minister to Japan under the administration of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Grant, died in this city to-night, aged 64 years. He was a native of Maine.

FOOT LIGHT FAVORITES.

Some Notes About Prominent People of the Stage.

The New York Mirror is considered the most reliable dramatic paper in the country.

As Lotta has sold the American right to her old repertoire to an English soubrette who intends starting in it shortly, many are now wondering what the popular favorite will do. She is rehearsing Dorothy Dent in E. E. Kidder's play.

Mand Granger could not get her salary from Maud Granger could not get her salary from

Tillotson. It was very much in arrear. So she agreed to take the right to play Lynwood as part payment, and is going on the road with a company, being the star and backer herself. George Augustus Sala, the English journalist and lecturer, arrived from England yesterday.

Pauline Markham played at a dime museum in New Haven one day last week to 2,700 people. The Gilbert and Sullivan operas have been put rehearsal by all the McCaull companies. J. K. Emmet has purchased Walter Standish's play called Prince Fritz. Of course, 'tis only another Fritz.

The testimonial benefit from the managers of New York to Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin takes place on January 22. The attractions or place of performance are not as yet fixed upon. Irving opened in "The Merchant of Venice" at the Haverly, in Chicago, to a full house. There was great enthusiasm. Janish opened at Hooley's in "Camille" and was favorably received. At the Grand the second week of May Blossom opened to a small house. The Seven Ravens, at McVicker's,

Fanny Davenport opened in Philadelphia as "Fedora" to an immense house on Monday night. The advence sale for the whole engagement is very large. Patti has at last locked her jewels up in a bank and dismissed her body guard of detectives.

and dismissed her body guard of detectives.

Mme. Janauschek is so favorably impressed with
Helen Rand, her leading lady, that she recently
re-engaged her for three years.

Although Sarah Bernhardt and Damala do not
speak as they pass by, her son and her husband
that was are said to be the best of friends.

Howard Carroll feels sure his American countess is a good play because Mme. Rhea has told him so. The piece is said to be decidedly personal in character, and to present personages the public will readily recognize.

will readily recognize.

Mrs. Langtry opens in London on the 17th.

From the enormous demand for seats it is evident that her season will be a preposterous success. The sum of \$50,000 is elaimed to have been taken in at the box office for advance sales.

The Italian theatres are the finest in the world to hear and see in, though they do not compare with ours for decoration. They are oval instead of horseshoe in shape, and as fireproof as all theatres are said to be till they prove otherwise. theatres are said to be till they prove otherwise.

A fire at Fanny Davenport's country seat, near Canton, Pa, theother day, came near doing iserious damage. The fair owner had recently made extensive alterations and additions to the building, and it was these that was most damaged. Miss Davenport could get no satisfactory particulars from Canton for a day or two, and she was made anxious in consequence, fearing that her library of rare and valuable books and her collection of fine portraits of great actors were injured or destroyed. Finally the pleasant news came that these treasures were safe.

Barton Hill is still in the West Indies. Alice Mansfield, of his company, has returned to New York, and Mrs. E. M. Post is about to do so.

To the great satisfaction of professionals, the

To the great satisfaction of professionals, the har in the cellar under Wallack's theater has been closed. The barmaids have vanished. They are supposed to have joined the Adamless Eden com-pany.

pany.

It is affirmed that 3,000 persons attended the Called Back performance at the Grand operahouse, New York, on New Year's night. The or-chestra was placed in a box, for the second occasion only in the history of the house.

The Hanlons have booked Fantasma in London, Paris, Leipsic, Cologne and Berlin for next season.

son.

Redmond's opera house, at Grand Rapids,
Mich., is flooded by high water. Dates are being
filled at Powers' opera house.

It is said that Rhea paid \$5,000 for An American
Countess. Countess.

Edward Sothern is revising some of his father's plays. He will visit England, only in the sum-

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 11.—[Special.]—
The fire slarm sounded this afternoon during a heavy rain storm. The house of a prominent citizen, Mr. Milner, was discovered to be on fire. By the prompt action of the firemen it was extinguished before much damage was done.

Killed by an Explosion

ELIZABETH, Pa., January 11.—By the explosion of her boiler the steam tug Mike Dougherty was completely demolished near here about ten o'clock to-day. Two of her crew were killed and three others badly hurt.

A Fertunate Duke, From the New York Evening Post,

The Duke Visconti-Modrone, of Milan, has unexpectedly come into a large fortune by the death of the Duchess Fanny Aloista Visconti, who died lately at Florence. The duke became a millionaire and a widower at the same moment. His wife had lived a very quiet and reserved life, and it was generally believed that her income was very moderate. As she left no will an inventory was made of her furniture after her death, when her husband discovered to his no small surprise, that not only in several odd corners of her rooms, but also in a good many pieces of furniture, bundles of bank notes which were carefully hidden, the netvalue of which amounts to over 8,000,000 lire, while the search in the fruitful field is jettil continued; but no one seems to know how the duchess "made her pile."; expectedly come into a large fortune by the death

Where Old Zero Can Be Found.

From the Chicago News.

Before another polar expedition sets out the members should come to Chicago and ride in our street cars. This would acclimate them to arctic severities.

Letter List. List of Letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta, Georgia, for week ending Jan. 10, 1885. Persons calling for any of said letters please say "adver-tised" and name the date.

tised' and name the date.

LADIES' LIST.

A-Miss Mat Alexander, Fanny Alexander, Carrie Jane Austin.

B-Julia Baker, Emma Baily, Onielia Baunn, Bernie L Ballard, Sallie Blund, Clara Bilips, Hattie Boynton, Mary Baudur, Mrs W C Bowman, Rachel Berk, Sallie E Brown, Mrs M Brown.

C-Mrs M E Carty, Beccy Crofford, Dalsy B Craudalls, John H Chreshan, M J Christain, Luc Culoo, Irene Cohum, Delpha Chery, Lula E Clowen, Mrs C A Curtis, Susan Clarke, Fannie M Clark.

D-Dora Davis, Mrs T F Dickey, Mrs M F Dickey. Olive Domen, Alice Dobbs, Sarah Dorsey, Lucy Duck.

Olive Domen, Alice Dobbs, Sarah Dorsey, Lucy Duck.

E—Janie Evins, Carrie Eivery, Mrs L A Echols, Idoline Edwards.

F—Mrs C D Ford, Mrs H D Fuller.

G—Harriet Graham, Liela Garner, Miss S Gardner, Mattie Greswald, Martha Greenway, Annie Gregory, Elijah Gibson, Stella Griffin, Mrs C H Goodwin, Mrs B Geese.

H—Helen Harden, Hattie Harper, M. R Hampton, Susie Harrison, Hanna B Haven, Lorena Hardy, Annie Hammond, Mrs C H Henson, Matilda Herren, Emma Holliman, Maggie Hunnicutt, Eliza Hill, Ceala Harris 2, Carrie Harris.

J—Leila P Jack, Mrs E J Johnson, Maria Johnson,

K—Della Kinnie. L—Ada Love, Mrs C J Lee, Hattie Lee, Etta Land, Susan Leavender, Ella Lastete, Georgia Land, Susan Leavender, Ella Lastete, Georgia Long.

M-Willis Mann, Mirle Maddix, Dora Marable, Mrs L E G Meadon, Mrs F & Merritt, Bush Mitchell, Annie Mitcham, Clara Miller, Mrs C Mills, Orbe Mitchell, Fannie Motley, Delpha Morris, Hattle Moore, Lizzie McShuly, Miss Lizzie McGin niss, Mes McGlendon, Millssa McGuire, Mary MoDonald, L, H. McCleon, Matilda McCullough, Alice McGhee, Ester McKay.

N-O W Norton, Viney Nox.
O-Lula Oneal, Miss C A O'Donnell.
P-Vinie Powell, Ella Perry.
R- Mary Randall, Emma J Reynolds, Sophie Richardson, Mary Richardson, Ruby Rosedale, Mary A. Roberts, Miss Hattle E Root, Sarah Ryler.

Mary A. Roberts, Miss Hattie E Root, Sarah Ryler.

S—Mrs H B Sharp, Harriet Slaughter, Lizzie Sheppard, Fanny Stells, Maria Springs, Laura Shivers, Katie Schirm, Fannie Simkers, Louis Schier, Nita Stovall, Mrs V W Skiff, Emma Smith, Ltta C N Smith.

T—Barriet Taylor, Leula Thompson, D L Turner, Geo T Turner, Mrs H Tuttle.

W—Joanna Walton, Maggie Watson, Waddell Carnilla Winhurn, Jennie White, Latta Williamson, Julia Willey, Louis Whitehurst, Mrs L Wolf, Emma Woods, Nannie Worthey, Josa Williams, Ophilia Williams, Lugenia Wilkiams.

A—Howard M Anderson, J J Anderson, Rich Allen, L. A Anderson, G Appleton, E V Austin, W C Aubrey,

B—Geo R Batholonea, J A Barnes, C P Bradley, W F Barton, Baldwin & Co, Thos Barlow, J F Bramlet, Issae Barnes, H D Berry, J N Buty, D W Bell, B Buchanan, T J Bent, J F Bennon, B. C Brooks & Co, H W Bored, I P Dordet, J H Bsuce, Willie Bryan, M J Brown, Cid Brown.

C.—Wm. Clayton, Benjamin, Calloway, S. F. Campbell, Carmichael & Golden, A E Campbell, Chapman Bros. & Bond, F A Carter, C C Cleghorn, Jacob Cripe, Green Colbert, A P Call, Forest Crowley, Frank E Cobb, H Copleston, A W Clopton, B M Cook, Cachunne, Marney & Avery, J A Cummings.

ley, Frank E Cobb, H Copleston, A W Clopton, B M Cook, Cachunne, Marney & Avery, J A Cummings.

D.—T W Dawson, Jimmie TDrake, J T Dargin, J R Drake, Sim Dennis, W I Dorsey, G D Dow, A Dorsey, Jack Durham.

E.—E J Edwards, Mick Edwards, James Edwards, J P Easley, D W Eddleman, C A Elchburg.

F.—R L Fusse, Henry Fain, Sip Frazer, R A Flemming, John T Freeman, Thomas Freeman, M C Fincher, Martin Fishback, James H Fuller.

G.—8 T Garland, John G Green, W W Greer, B T Green, Jose Griggs, Berry W Getner, John Gur.

H.—John Hubin, F Hauckel, L H and H W Harves, Wm M Hall, Abram Hargroves, Andrew Hauley, Gather Hawkins, Wm F Haygood, F W Hall & Co, T S Hardesty, F F Harkins, J M Harrison, F. A Hamlin, J C Hatchet & Co, A J Harwell, James Hall, Wm Hamilton, Chapel Hall, R G Herbert, Rev S Henderson, H H Herrington, Georgia Hill, Jessamime Hill, S Holurge, Clarence F Haines, Benjamin N Howe, C W Howde, C W Huson, W H Huculy, Joel Harris, Charles Harris.

J.—J D Jackson, Henry Jarvis, H W Jounnod, R J Jenkins, J M Jett, P C Johnson, Charles G Jones, M J Joy.

K.—Robert Kettner, Julej King, Julius King, W

-Robert Kettner, Jule King, Julius King, W

N. K.—Robert Kettner, Julej King, Jalius King, W. K.—Robert Kettner, Julej King, Jalius King, W. K. Kelley.
L.—C. B. Lucas, James M. Low, G. W. Linn, Francis B. Lindon, John B. Logan, Charles R. Louderge, John Lerston.
M.—W. C. Moddox, W. J. Maynard, John Mason, J. Martin, Wm. Mason, Charles Martin, John M. Merchant, Clyde Millican, Wyley Miller, L. A. Mitchun, W. G. Miller, Henry Moore, W. N. Moore, W. F. Moore, Francis C. Murphy, Richard McEnneay, Mr. McKenzie, John McDaniel, J. C. McGlann, W. W. McGay, J. T. McCulsey.
N.—Thos. Newell.
O.—J. A. Owens, J. J. O'Brien.
P.—J. F. Parish, A. C. Parks, Otis B. Paine, R. A. Patterson, Sames Parke, C. D. Parks, T. Pepen, Alf. Persas, R. R. Prince, W. H., Price, Captain Phillips, Schiller Poland.
Q.—J. W. Quarles, M. A. Corneling, Pichorson, B. F.

Schiller Poland.
Q.—JW Quarles.
R.—Mr. Rain, H Rich, Cornelius Richerson, B F
Richerson, W F Ross, G O Robinson, Clarence Robinson, Dr J R Robbins.
S.—JW Swan, John Stanton, Richard Stamps, R
P Spalding, H F Same, R E Sharpe, Burrell Stallings. P T Schley, Mr Stewart, Mr Simms, W M
Strickling, A R Shivers, Shelton Sims, J V Sims,
Charles H Simon, J A Stephens & Co, Rapen
Starnes, Dr Z Sims, Frederick Scott, B Signorelle,
Thomas M Scott, W D Scott, F & H Schroeder,
Louis Sommer, J W Sullivan, N S Sterling, W P
Stultz, Adolph Shulhafer, Lewory Stokee, C C
Smith, Decatur B Smith, D T Smith, Henry G.
Smith.

Smith. Deatur B smith, B Tanks, To Smith.

T.—W H Taylor, George W Taylor, D A Tate, O F Travis, John D Terrell, Romalus Tillie, James D Tonsey, W H Thompson, W m Turner.

W.—R N Winship, W A Willingham, 2; Joe Walker, Bill Wilkiness, W H White, J W Walker, Phil Wallace, J C Westbrooks, E Whelen, Frank Wilson, L T Wilson, White, Son & Co., J C Wings, O B Wilson, A O Wilson, H J Wolfe, W J Woodward, R J Woodward, 2; B Woodward & Co, Williams.

MISCELLANBOUS.

Atlanta News Co.

Williams, 'Squire Williams.

Atlanta News Co.
Roanoke Iron Works.
Red C Oll Co.
Atlanta Refrigerator'Co.
Chief Eng'r Atlantic, Guif & N R R.
Nat'l Mutual Relief Ass'n.
Pres't Virginia Midland Ass'n.
Evening News.
Citizens Journal.
Mr M C K, 32 Decatur.
W C Yancy & Co.
E H Yeşler.
R C Young.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER.
George Everdeen.

George Everdeer Nannie Mercer. F Crumley. James Barrett,
Roller Coaster Co.
W. T. B. WILSON, Postmaster.
A. P. WOODWARD, Ass't Postmaster.

MEETINGS. Gate City National Bank of Atlanta,

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of directors will be held at our office on Tuesday the 13th day of January, 1885, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EDWD. S. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Industrial Union will be held in the heal of the Y. M. C. A. on Monday, Jaruary 12th, at 3½ p.m. MRS. F. C. MALLON, President. MRS. W. P. PATILLO, Secretary.



This Fowder never varies, A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Barine Powder Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

JACOBS' PHARMACY

New Arrivals.

Hoff's German Malt Extract. Alexander's Vaccine Virus. Crab Orchard Salts and Water. Dittman's Sea Salt.

Gourad's Soap. Warner's Tippecanoe. Genuine Menthol Pencils. Oil Dressed Chamois. Hydrochlorate of Cocain. Blondine in Bulk. Diamond Dyes, all colors.

Lantier's Quadruple Extracts. Dose Glasses and Cork Screws given away to Customers.

COMPOUND EUCALYPTUS LOZENGERS,

A Remedy for Sore Throat. Bronchial Irritations Ulcerations and all morbid conditions of the mucous membrane. Recom-mended and Prescribed by leading physicians. Price 25c per box.

East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia RAILROAD. DIVISIONS IN GEORGIA.

THE NEW SHORT LINE. Chattanooga to Atlanta

Atlanta to Macon.

Rome to Atlanta.

--- AND ----THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES.

Chattanooga and the West. To Florida and the Sontheast,

Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattanooga BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH

with trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway, and Memphis and Charleston Railroad division, Nash-yille, Chattanooga and St. Lonis Railway. Only Line Running Pullman Sleeping Cars daily BETWEEN ATLANTA AND FLORIDA The year round without change and without delay.
Trains at Atlanta arrive at and depart from Short
Line Passenger Station, Mitchell street.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING.

THROUGH PASSENGER COACHES Between Chattanooga and Jacksonville, Without change and without extra fares. Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on a bash Central Standard time, by which all trains are run in effect November 23d. 1884.

SOUTHWARD.

	· Emmoon	Fast mail	_
STATIONS.	Express No. 1.	No. 3.	******
Leave CLEVELAND	9 00 pm	8 15 am	
" CHATTANOOGA	10 20 pm		
" Ooltewah		8 28 am	
" Cehutta		9 00 am	
	11 55 pm	9 27 am	
Arrive DALTON		9 27 am	
Arrive East Rome		10 50 am	
Leave East Rome			
" Rockmart		11 54 am	
" Dallas		12 42 pm	
Arrive Atlanta			
Leave Atlanta		3 00 pm	
" McDonough .			
" Jackson		5 01 pm	
Leave Indian Spring		5 16 pm	
Arrive	8 15 am	6 54 pm	
Arrive MACON	8 35 am		
" Cochran	10 20 am	9 15 pm	
" Eastman	. 11 03 am		
		2 50 am	
Arrive JESUP		3 45 am	
" Sterling		5 32 pm	
Arrive BRUNSWICE	THE RESERVE THE PERSON NAMED IN		
NO	RTHWAR		
	Express	Fast Mail	
STATIONS.	No. 2.		
Leave BRUNSWICK		8 30 pm	
" Sterling	*************	9 15 pm	
Arrive JESUP		11 00 pm	
Leave JESUP	11 40 MIB	12 20 am	
" Eastman	4 13 pm	5 00 am	
" Cochran	5 05 pm	5 54 am	
Arrive MACON	6 40 pm	7 50 am	
Leave MACON	7 00 pm	8 30 am	
" Indian Sp'gs	8 28 pm	10 00 am	
Leave JACKSON	8 40 pm	10 13 am	
" McDonough	9 20 pm	10 55 am	
Arrive ATLANTA "	10 35 pm	12 10 pm	
	10 50 pm	1 45 pm	
" Dallas	12 14 am	3 08 pm	

CONNECTIONS. Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Chattanoogs with Memphis and Charleston Division, E. T. & G. R. R., and Cincinnati Southern B'y and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R'y.
Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Cleveland with main line East Fenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E. T., V. & Ga. R. connect at Rome with Alabama Division 3. 2, 4, 4 Ga. R. R. Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 connect at Atlanta and Mecon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S., F. & W. R'y for Florida at Jesup with S., F. & W. R'y for Florida

at Jesup With S., F. & W. K. y for Florida THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 have Pullman Palace Sleep ing Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville, and through day coaches between Chattanoega and Jacksonville. Trains 3 and 4 con-nect at Cleveland with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York, and also with Sleepers between Cleveland and Warm Springs without change. change.
Trains Nos. 1 and 2 have Sleeping Cars between Macon and Cleveland, connecting with Pullman Sleepers between Cleveland and New York.
All trains run daily.
Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at Dochran daily, except Sunday.

J. J. GRIFFIN, A. G. P. A., A

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. Richmond and Danville

RAILWAY SYSTEM. The Great Through Car Route

> -WITH-THEODY.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE COMPLETE

BETWEEN THE

-AND-

Than any other route

To Washington and the East.

Schedule in effect, Oct. 12th, Kapress No. 53. Leave Danville...
" Lyachbu
" Charlotts "Lyachburg...."
Charlottsville.
Arrive Washington.
Arrive Baltimore...
"Philadelphia...
"New York...."
Boston... Leave Danville " Burkville... Arrive Richmond. GAINESVILLE ACCOMMODATION-DAILY. Leave Atlanta city time-.....

ONLY 31 HOURS TRANSIT ATLANTA TO NEW YORK. The Only Line Running Pullman Buffet and Sleeping Cars, without change, Atlanta to New York via

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER. Commencing Sunday, 4th inst., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time, 22 minutes slower than Atlanta time:
FAST LINE.
No. 27 WEST-DAILY.

Ar. Washington..... L've Washington..... L've Athen NO. 28 BAST-DAILY. Leave Gainesville..... rrive Athens.

will run as follows: Time given here is 90 meridien, Atlanta cit time. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Athens, 90 meridian 5:00 p m 6:60 a.m.
Arrive at Lula 6:20 p m 5:54 a m
Arrive at Atlanta 10:30 p m 12:90 n'a
Arrive at Tallulah Falls 12:56 a m No. 50. | No. 52. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. Leave Tallulah Falls..... Leave Atlanta..... Arrive at Lula..... Arrive at Athens....

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.



AND THROUGH

SOUTH AND NORTH 72 MILES SHORTER

8 HOURS QUICKER

Bichmers and Danville Railroad Time
One Hour Faster Than Atlanta City Time.

Leave Gainesville city time.....

Washington.

Births secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 58 has Pullman Falace cas New Orleans to Washington.

Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleep ing Car Atlanta to New York. Two daily trains for Athens, Ga.

E. BERKELY,
Superintendent,
Atlanta, Gs.
O. W. CHEARS,
Gen. Pass. Agt.
Atlanta, Ga.

M. SLAUGHTER,
Gen. Pass. Agent,
Richmond, Va.
C. E. SERGEANT.
City Pass. Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Through Steepers between Attached to Train Ne. 28 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grove town, Berzelia, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Camak Barnett, Crawbordville, Union Point, Greenabord, Madison Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Convers, Stops at Harlem for supper.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and Southeast.

W. GREEN,
Gen'l Manager

Gen'l Manager

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., October 12th, 1884.
On and after Oct. 12th, 1884, trains on this read



WHERE IT IS COLD.

HOW THEY LIVE IN WINNIPED

A Talk With a Canadian-Winter in Manitoba-Ho-Farmer Dresses-Whathe Ests-His Daily Life-The Intense Heat of Summer-Keeping Warm in the Winter.

"Cold!" said a Canadian from Winnipeg to a representative of the New York Sun, during the cold snap a few days ago. "Cold! why, surely you don't call this cold. Up in my country it is occasionally so cold at this season of the year that the cows give ice cream when they are milked. I tell you that there can be no trifling with the cold up there. Look at the way we dress. In winter we all wear furs. The policemen at Winnipeg have buffalo coats down to their heels, and every man, rich or poor, in the northwest must wear a fur cap. I have known the cold to penetrate the skull of a man who went out one day with an ordinary felt hat, and brain fever carried him off in three days. The streets of Winnipeg just now are full of men who move about like animals in menagerie cages. You see nothing but beaver, and otter, and Persian lamb, and seal, and mink, and raccoon, and marten, and muskrat, and all the furs that ever adorned the Goths or Ostro-Goths, who first brought the choice furs of the north to southern and central Europe. And the sleighs are covered with black and brown bear and grizzly skins and buffalo robes, while an occasional Astrakhan gives evidence of luxury in frosty furs. Without furs we could not live in winter up in that country. We not only use them as articles of luxury, as the Chinese use the ermine, sable, or the fiery fox, but we are obliged to use them as articles of necessity. And every species of skin is utilized. The hardy voyageurs and coureurs du bois dress themselves in buckskin with head-dresses of wolf, lynx, badger, or wildcat hides, while silver and blue fox furs may be seen on the leads of the righ. A way which havers he were head of the second sec the heads of the rich. A man must be very hard up in Winnipeg who does not own a fur coat, cap, and gloves or mittens. A walk through the streets may be turned into a lessop in natural history by those who read as they run. In fact, a great many people buy more expensive furs than they can afford. Winter is our season of extravagance, and in

winter is our season of extravagance, and in our attempt to possess costly furs we often go ruinously beyond our means.

"As for the cold," he continued, "it is severe, but we do not feel it as much as you might fancy. We are dressed for it, and our houses are built to resist it. All our houses have double doors and double windows. Fires tree of course learnt gains gight and day. We

ere, of course, kept going night and day. We among no not of doors in winter, and yet nearly everybedy gets frostbitten at times. CalmWhen we see a man on the street with a white spot on his check or nose we stop and point to the fflicted part. He will understand at once. If the weather is very cold we can't speak to each other very well, for our moustaches freeze each other very well, for our moustaches freeze to our beards and form a crust of ice over our mouths. We must thaw this off before we can talk. On the plains, sometimes, a man is freezen to death, but this does not often happen. It is no joke to be caught in a blizzard on the prairies. It happened to me once a little north of "Medicine Hat." It was in January and the theorem are was about five uary, and the thermometer was about five degrees below zero, but the wind biew at the rate of thirty miles an hour. I was traveling with a half-breed guide and a dog sleigh. We upset the sleigh, got the dogs and ourselves under it as well as we could, wrapped the furs around us, and let it blow away. The snow soon piled over us until we had an irregular wall a quarter of a mile long and ten feet high new haide of us next morning, when the blizzerd abated. This may surprise you, but a mound, six inches high, is enough to enable the snow to lodge and pile up until it forms a blockade miles long on the prairies. As for

NEFF'S

TIGHTNING

SOAP

FOR THE LAUNDRY cannot be surpassed. It does the work in much less time than any other soap, leaves the clothes beautifully white and clean, and wilknot injure the finest fabrics, besides note the comparison; with any other soap it is hard and tiresome work, followed by aching arms and pains in the back. But with Neff's Lightning Ecap the wash board is discarded, rest is taken while the clothes are soaking and boiling, and there are no aches nor pains to follow.

FOR HOUSE CLEANING is used like any ordinary soap, only very much less is needed. It will clean the woodwork and furniture without in the least injurying the paint.

FOR THE KITCHEN it is just the thing, as it removes all dirt and grease from all of the utensils. pars, dishrags, etc., and at the same time leave them smelling so sweet and clean, why it is pos tively a luxury to use this soap. Try it for clean ing and scouring milk pans.

FOR MECHANICS, PRINTERS, PAINTERS and MINERS is truthfully a blessing as it re moves all the grease, ink, oil and dirt, but at the same time does not irritate nor chap the skin; is excellent for cleaning type and washing electro-

FOR RAILROADS is cheaper than other soaps oughly and ir so short time.

FOR SHIPS AND BOATS has no equal, for it removes the dirt and leaves the paint as white and FOR ORANGE TREES-To destroy and drive

away the insects, at same time the odor is much pleasanter than the so called Whale Oil soap. FOR NOTELS—Because hotels need all the advantages and requisites which this soap possesses Such are its quick and thorough work, and being adapted to laundry as well as all other household purposes, only this one soap need be bought and

FOR BUTCHERS-In removing blood stains and unpleasant odors which cannot be avoided.

FOR THE STABLE-To wash the horses, manes and tails, as it cleans without leaving the sticky and all matted together; by thorough and regular use on the legs and fetlocks prevents the

not use of poor and adulterated soaps. FOR GREASE SPOTS-In the carpet or any cloth goods, which can not go into the regul wash, it removes without injuring them in the least and is much better as well as cheaper

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO

W. C. NEFF & CO.,

the dogs, we fed them on fish. We gave each dog a fish at the end of the day's journey. Fish are light to carry, and the dogs like them. We can, too, if near a lake, always get a fresh supply by cutting through the ice, and putting a bait down the hole.

"Yes, it is cold; but it is not the cold we object to so much as the length of the winters. The snow is on the ground for seven ing man. He spends all his time in winter between his house and his out-offices, if he has any. He looks forward to splendid fields of any. He looks forward to splendid fields of wheat and oats to compensate him for the hardships he endures. But he must be careful. These large yields per acre will become less every year unless the farmers manure their lands. In Minnesota and Iowa thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre were not uncommon when the lands in those states were first broken, and now I suppose that they do not average more than sixteen. The American farmers neglected to farm scientifically, and worked the land for all it was worth. It is just the same with us. The summers are

ters. The snow is on the ground for seven months in our northwest. Fortunately there is not much of it. We never have more than a foot of snow during the winter, or just enough to make good sleighing. At the base of the Rocky mountains the ground is clear of snow for the greater part of the season. The climate there is as temperate as it is in New York. This is owing to the 'Chinook winds.' These winds come from the Pacific ocean through the Chinook pass. They effect the temperature of the adjoining country. Out there I have seen cattle feeding on the plains in January and February. But the region thus affected is small, and we have no other modifying influences on our climate.

"The absence of great bedies of water is, in foot of snow during the winter, or just enough

"The absence of great bodies of water is, in y opinion, the chief cause of the intense y opinion, the ld in our Canadian northwest. One of the pest proofs I can give you of the severity of the climate is tound in the fact that you may travel hundreds of miles on the plains without travel hundreds of miles on the plains without seeing a boulder or stone. The frost pulverizes them. They burst asunder as though blown apart with gunpowder, and solid materials have thus been converted into soil. The worst of it is that the cold comes so early and stays so late. We can raise neither apples, pears nor peaches up there. Nor can we raise Indian corn, and for that reason our Caradian corn, and for that reason our Caradian contents are never because them. andian northwest can never be a great pork country. Small fruit, cherries, raspberries, urrents and strawberries, however, will ripen, but we cannot hope to make fruit abun-dant. The cold is too severe to enable us to raise anything but the hardiest kinds of fruit

crow as it gives out its 'caw' over the bleak

plains of Manitoba, Alberta, or Hanaboid. He has, indeed, the Aurora to look at in winter, and he does not tire of it soon either. The

great streamers of tremulous light are his only

outside attractions. I have seen, more than once, these streamers go up from every point of the compass and meet at the zenith, where

a meteor of great brilliancy was formed. This occurred at Prince Albert, which, with Edmonton, is the most northerly settlement in

"The northwestern Canadian is not a visit-

Its Equal Has Never Been

Made! Its Superior

Never Can Be!

Soap you will find omical and greatest lab! on the market, and o make we are selling onsumer shall only ha pound cake, or 10c, fo ing that by treating ting the largest piece ney, we shall be ropa We know that after red to your own satisfad delaim for this soap other soaps and use on

JUST THINK!

All you have to do is to

Soak the Clothes for 30 Minutes, then Boil

them for 20 Minutes and Your

Washing is Done!

How to Obtain the Soap

If your Greeer does not keep it and will not

order it for you, or if you are a Grocer and want

to try it, send the retail price (five cents) in money

or postage stamps and say you saw this advertisement in THE CONSTITUTION. By return mail

LIGHTNING SOAP

will be sent, postage prepaid. Only send for one

cake; after trying it have your Grocer order it for you from his Wholesale House to accommodate

full particulars as to prices, terms, etc., for one o

NEFF'S LIGHTNING SOAP.

you intend to follow the directions exactly and in

Its Equal Has Never Been

Made! Its Superior

Never Can Be!

ou. If he will not, write direct to us at once for

full size five cent cake of

the Canadian northwest.

them:

"As for the Indians, they never bother us. But do not fancy that the Indians in the Canadian northwest are quiet because of the paternal policy of the Canadian government. That is a popular delusion. The Indians are quiet, or have been, because the Hudson Bay company, which had judicial and commercial control of the country for nearly two centuries, treated them well. It was to the interest of the Hudson Bay company to be on good terms with the and corn-those which ripen early.
"We who live in the cities do not suffer from the cold half as much as the farmers. Wood is scarce all over the country, and the farmer is obliged to economize his fuel. This is one of his greatest hardships. Along the line of railway he cau get coal, which is now found in great abundance on the Saskatchawan, but when the farmer has to depend on wood for the lab lies a hard time of it in winthem well. It was to the interest of the Hudson Bay company to be on good terms with the Indians, and the fact that in their long intercourse with the Indians the company had only one of their number killed, is sufficient proof of the friendly relations which existed between the redskins and the white men all over the Canadian northwest. I have heard factors, as the managers of Hudson bay posts are called, say that that they always gave trust to the Indians in the old days, and that the Indians always paid their indebtedness; that there were very few disputes, and that those that did occur were always settled by the legal authorities, and in conformity with the methods of the Indian as well as wood for fuel he has a hard time of it in winter. He sometimes makes fuel out of his manure heap in the autumn, after the manner of the Mennonites, by mixing it with straw, and working it into the consistency of peat. This burns well, but in the end it will be found expensive. He must let his fire go out every night and light it next morning when the thermoneter may be twenty, thirty, or forty degrees below zero. His deg generally sleeps at the foot of his bed. Everything in the house freezes. If he happens to put his lips to any iron substance before he lights the fire his lips stick to it and the skin peels off before he can release them. If his cellar is not good he will flud everything he has, in the way of eatables, frozen. He never wears boots. If he did his feet would freeze. He puts on three or four pairs of stockings and a pair of moccasins. wood for fuel he has a hard time of it in winith the methods of the Indian as well a those of the white man. You see, the Hudson Bay company wanted rething from the Indian but his furs, and as long as the Indian was not robbed of his land he looked on the Hudson Bay company as a benefactor, and it was to his interest to carry out his obligations and preserve peace and order. We never had any rouble with the Indians until the Canadian government bought the northwest territories from the Hudson Bay company for \$1,500,000, the cheapest purchase ever made. Now a few of the Indians are uneasy because we are taking their lands. But it does not amount to four pairs of stockings and a pair of moccasins. If he wants to visit a neighbor, who probably lives miles away, he must travel on saowshoes. The air is so rarefied that his coming can be heard a mile away. As he beats down the snow in walking the noise will make a dog bark at the distance of half a mile. The stillness is depressing. He never sees a bird all anything. "About immigration-well, we have been disappointed, I contess, and the country will not be peopled as fast as we anticipated. But ness is depressing. He never sees a bird all through the winter, and, the sight of a coyote is always welcome. The 'caw-caw' of a crowto him is a messenger of joy, for it preludes the spring. The 'caw caw' is the northwest Canadian farmers' opers, and no lover of music ever listened to the queen of the operatic stage with more pleasure than he does to the crow as it gives out its 'caw' over the bleak crow as it gives out its 'caw' over the bleak. as we grow, the difficulties in our way will be oved, just as they have been in every other try. I am not afraid of our future." country. I am not afraid of our future."

With this the Canadian buttoned his coat

and departed. The Decisions of the February

is just the same with us. The summers are short and hot. It is hotter in Winnipeg than it is in New York. But here, too, are ahead of

it is in New York. But here, too, are ahead of you people in some things. As we dress for the winter in furs, we dress for the summer in a becoming way. Down here a man is supposed to shiver in a tall black hat and kid gloves in winter, with a pair of earlaps making him hideous, while in summer he is expected to change the color of the hat only, while he roasts under an overcoat which he calls a duster. It is very different with us. In summer we wear thick helmets with a good ventilation, and we keep the sun off our heads while we have plenty of air. We all wear light clothes, suited to the season, and sannel shirts with flannel collars attached

Sannel shirts with flannel collars attached

are general even among the wealthy. When these are white they are becoming, and noth-ing else is so cool. Then we wear white can-

vas shoes, and if we dress for comfort we also dress with taste. But we are worried with flies. They come in millions. There are black

flies, mesquitoes, bulldogs and sand flies, or bite and can't see 'em,' as the Indians call

SUPREME COURT have just been published in pam-

phlet form. We will send the Pamphlet, postage paid on receipt of One Dollar. Address THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.



Drs. BETTS & BETTS

831/2 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA. W. H. Betts, M. D., the consulting physician, is the oldest most successful, best known specialist in the world. A graduate from four modical col-leges, twenty-five years experience and extensive practice in England, France and Americs, and has secured a world-wide reputation in the treatment and cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases, embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from in-discretions, Lost Manhood and Abuses of the Sys-tem.

em. Our remedies act quickly and cure perma NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhoes Seminal losses, night Emis sions, losses of vital power, sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blubefore the eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess Depression of Spirits, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, dull, listless, unfilor study or business and finds life a burden—

for study or business and finds life a burden—
See Safely, permanently and privately cured.

BLOOD & SKIN a disease most horrible in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scro'ula, Erysiphelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pumpies, Ulcers, Pains in the head and bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular enlargements of the neck, Rheunatism, Catarth, etc., etc., permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, urine high cloored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorhood, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT With Interest on Deposits.

ing population

The Gate City National Bank Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the firstday of January, 1885, it will issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR FER CENT INTEREST for any amout not less than \$5. President Gate City National Bank. E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

CENTRAL BANK CG. STOCK. WE WILL PAY CASH FOR THE ABOVE

HENDRIX & OSBORN.

Wonderful Indeed

READ THIS CAREFULLY, THEN THINK FOR ONE MOMENT ONLY TO YOU WHEN YOU REALIZE HOW EASY YOUR WASHING WOULD BE IF YOU ONLY HAD

NEFF'S

LIGHTNING

SOAP.

ITS EQUAL HAS NEVER BEEN MADE! ITS SUPERIOR NEVER CAN BE!

JUST THINK!

ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS TO

SOAK THE CLOTHES FOR 30 MINUTES. THEN BOIL THEM FOR 20 MINUTES AND YOUR WASHING IS DONE!

A SMART GROCER will always try to be the first to have the newest and best article for his customers.

DIRECTIONS.

This Scap will save you Time, Labor and Money if you will use it according to directions and our clothes will last much longer than when was hed with ordinary soap, because it saves the wear and tear of the wash-board.

Cut up fine and dissolve two-thirds of the bar in one quart of hot water; pour half of this dissolved Soap into a wash tub half full of hot water, and put the rest into the boiler. Select the finest and eleanest clothes first, rub a little soap on the very dirty places, and put them into the wash tub to soak, stirring them occasionally so that all the dirty places will get the full benefit of the hot suds. Let them soak half an hour, then wring them tightly out of these hot soaking suds, rub a little more soap on the dark spots, put them loosely in the beiler, having just enough water to cover them, and boil for twenty minutes. Then rinse well, blue and hang te dry. Put some more clothes in these same soaking suds. and continue as before until your washing is done, only add a little more dissolved soap to the soaking suds and boiling water each time you refill with clothes.

NOTES.

Don't fill the boiler too full, but give the boiling water a chance to get at every part of the clothing; for if the Soap is added as directed, it will disinfect and bleach them thoroughly and beautifully. For fiannels and colored clothes don't boil but have clean, warm soaking suds; after soaking rub a little and rinse well in warm water. They will not require near as much rubbing as with ordinary

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO C. NEFF & ATLANTA, GA.



Medical and Surgical Dispensary.

Charges reasonable.

DRS. B! & B. Address those who have improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. Remarkable cures effected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed. Send for list of questions and Guide to Health. Enclose stamp.

Address, W. H. BETTS, M. D., d&wky 83% Whitehall St. Atlanta Ga

TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DIS-

Fiag Stations. †Daily. 1Daily, except Sunday. Mann's Boudoir Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans, without change, on Nos. 50 and 51. Elegant Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Birmingham, on Nos. 52 and 53. Westward, connects at Oxanna with E. T., V. and Ga. and at Birmingham with Cin. and T. P. and L. and N. Esstward, connects at Atlanta with R. and D., Cen. R. R. of Ga., E. T., V. and Ga., W. and A. and A. and W. Pt. Railroads. JUST THINK!

*Flag Stations. †Daily. †Daily, except Sunday

The Georgia Pacific Railway

LOCAL TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT DEC. 14, 1884,

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

I.v. Atlanta...
*Simpson St.
*Howell......

*Concord.......
Mableton......
Austell.....
Salt Springs...
Douglasville...
Winston.....
Villa Rica....

Heflin.

Choccolocco... DeArmanville Oxford.....

Ar. Atlanta.

Salt Springs. Souglasville

Edwardsville...

Oxanna ...

Lv. Meridian... 1 05 am 10 00 pm 'New Orleans 7 00 am 6 00 am

Lv. Jackson..... 6 10 am 6 10 am 'Vicksburg.... 8 40 am 8 40 am 'ShreveportLv 7 10 pm 7 10 pm

No. 50. No. 54. No. 52 Norle'ns New Shrev. Orleans † Night Expr's. Mail. Exp.

1 27 pm 7 05 am 11 33pm 1 33 pm 7 16 am 11 45pm

8 08 am 12 51pm 8 24 am 111pm 8 37 am 1 27pm 8 51 am 1 26pm 9 08 am 2 10pm 9 27 am 2 40pm 9 51 am 3-12pm 10 10 am 3-35pm 10 31 am 4 10pm

10 50 am 4 25pm 11 06 am 4 42pm

Atlanta Fast †Exp's Express. No. 53. No. 53. Sun Night beam †Exp's. †Exp's. †Acc'm

2 30pm 8 27 pm 6 50 am 9 00an 2 24pm 8 41 pm 6 40 am 8 50an 8 33 pm 6 32 am 8 44an

8 18 p m 6 18 am 8 34an 8 15 p m 6 14 am 8 31an 8 04 p m 5 56 am 8 18an

7 15 p m 4 20 am 7 20am 7 00 p m 3 55 am 7 03am 6 41 p m 3 20 am 6 40am 6 20 p m 2 40 am 6 15am 5 55 p m 1 58 am 5 50am 5 21 p m 1 01 am

4 41 p m 11 55 am 4 25 p m 11 40 am 4 14 p m 11 15 am

9 00am 1 10 p m 6 00 an

Ar. Meridian.. 2 45am 5 10 a m 'New Orleans 9 00pm 10 00 p m

Shreveport... 7 20pm

12 am

All you have to do is to

Soak the Clothes for 30 Minutes, then Boil them for 20 Minutes and Your

Washing is Done!

Its Equal Has Never Been Made! Its Superior Never Can Be!

How to Obtain the Soap.

If your Grocer does not keep it and will not order it for you, or if you are a Grocer and want to try it, send the retail price (five cents) in money or postage stamps and say you saw this advertisements in The Constitution. By return mail a full size five cent cake of

LIGHTNING SOAP

will be sent, postage prepaid. Only send for one cake; after trying it have your Grocer order it for you from his Wholesale House to accommodate you. If he will not, write direct to us at once for full particulars as to prices, terms, etc., for one or more boxes of

NEFF'S LIGHTNING SOAP.

Do not send for a cake or box of this soap unless you intend to follow the directions exactly and in every particular.

JUST THINK! Seak the Clothes for 30 Minutes, then Boil them for 20 Minutes and Your Washing is Done!

W. C. NEFF & CO., CLANTA, GA.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, Novem. NORTHBOUND. NO. 8 EXPRESS—DAILY.

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sureaves Atlants. 4 00 pm

Chattanooga...... Leaves Atlanta

No. 14 runs solid to Rome. No. 14 runs solid to Rome. No. 11 has Pullman car Jacksonville, Fla., to t. Louis without change. No. 19 has Pullman Falace cars New Orleans to SOUTHBOUND. NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY. Stops at all important way stations No. 2 EXPRESS-DAILY.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF ALL TRAINS At Union Depot, Atlanta. Ga.

All time given here is Atlanta city time.

Chariotte and North and East 5 et 9 pm 12.00000 Gainesville accommodation... 4 30 pm 8 20 a m CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Macon and Southwest Ga..... 3 55 a m 11 20 pm Macon and Albany.............. 2 50 pm 12 25 pm Barnesville accommodation... 5 00 pm 8 10 a m GEORGIA RAILROAD.

NOTE .- The following are a few only of the benefits to be derived by using

NEFF'S

LIGHTNING THE

SOAP!

The Wear and Tear of the Wash-board is Avoided and you know the clothes always get torn so badly by the rubbing on the washboard; so you can throw it away now, as yon, will not need it any more 16 hours of the washboard always of the washboard always of the washboard all day lorg, trying to get your washing done.

IT BLEACHES THE CLOTHES, leaving them most beautifully white and clean, at the same time destroys all unpleasant odors and leaves them as sweet as new.

THE WASHING

Can Be Done in

One-half the Time

That it Would take to Do it

With Ordinary Soap!

Follow the directions exactly as they are printed, and you will be surprised at the rapidity and ease with which you will finish your day's washing; but beat of all, you will be ready to enjoy your evening, whether at home or out visiting, for you will not be tired or worn out.

ITS INGREDIENTS—We take special care to select only the finest and purest materials. We use no ranseld grease or anything that will in the lesst injure the finest fabric. And as it contains about five per cent of the finest glycerine, it will not chap the skin, nor will it make the hands red and rough after waching; but on the contrary, leaves the skin soft and smooth, for glycerine is one of the best known articles for healing and softening the skin.

Address all letters to

THROUGH THE

EVENTS OF INTEREST UP ABOUT TO

Happenings Here and There—In the Capitol, Around the Station House Capitol, Around the Station House Capitol the Sidewalk—Gossip in the

Last night was a regular dri Mr. Herman Bohnefeld, o

town.
Mrs. Burt's funeral yesterds The council committees will day afternoon.

The Gate City Guard are pr trip to New Orleans. Mr. W. H. Clarke, of Annis stopping at the Markham. The country officers will under the new regime to-day.

The gas jets at the union are a poor substitute for the e The board of police concenne in regular session to-Mr. Crandall Pool, the turnle county jail, has been quite

Mrs. J. M. Harris, who has her residence on Clark strapidly.

Atlanta was visited by a he last night. Thunder and I panied the rain. The infant child of Mr. Martin died yesterday morni dence, 126 Baker street. Mr. J. C. Scott, of the Bar has no intention of going stated in the allegations in ceiver for Curran & Scott. E his hove, and he intends to

THE EAST TENN A Glimpse at the Situation

igation may Brin An Atlanta attorney said y
The East Tennessee rail'
two years before it will be de
"How so?"
"Well, the case comes up
before the judge of the sup
it is decided against Major
moved to the United States c
road has a right to do. From
probably go to the supreme

probably go to the supreme ted States, and if it does it years of litigation."
"Suppose the superior cou and the circuit sustains Fin appeal, who will obtain

"Judge Dorsey can retain gives the required bond. T comparatively light and cou casily if Judge Dorsey shou

BENNINGER'S The Gentle Partner of t Says She Wants

Yesterday THE CONSTIT following:
Cincinnati, January 9.
Mrs. Lizzie Benninger, wife
ger, now in Atlanta jail
heard of his crime and wish
from same, and being left is
stances by him two and one h
ask your essistance or some. stances by time two and ober asks your assistance, or some in your city, stating the cours in regard to same. I was mad, 1881, in this city, and he let year after marriage, leaving The charge against him, whic is guilty of, as he can be meat five minutes.

is guity of, as he cam be mean five minutes.
Hoping you will send addre remain.
Mes. L. Benni Address No. 31 Bremen stree A Constitution man may fullen county jail and sho er.

er. Benninger read the letter s stolidly at the reporter.
"Well," said the scribe.
Benninger was silent. "Anything to say?" asked
"Nothing," said the alleg
I've been in the papers
turned and walked into his

SPENDING MONI

W. B. Carter, a New Yo Leyden House and W. B. Carter, who clain New York city, was deta quarters all day yesterda he arrived in Atlanta a he arrived in Atlanta and at the Leydon house on H was accompanied by a se or two attracted no partic mingled very little with hotel, and whenever was accompanied He appeared to be well and arent it feely on

and spent it freely. On some one about the hot stranger had many per short while strange rum short while strange rum lated concerning the Ne mors resulted in a con hotel proprietor and the day morning, and the c the police taking charge transfering him to the c ter is a middle aged m He is quiet and did not object to police, neither did he the day at police headqu tion with the chief of pothat he had a brother in gram was sent to the add gram was sent to the ad concerning the gentlems in question, but up to a no answer had been rece Carter was taken to the the police. He remaine is well supplied with mo

THE BURGLARS A A Handsome Diamond and Dresses by The heavy clouds Sa

The heavy clouds Sate city dark enough for the day light yesterday me ceeded in getting in som Mr. M. Hirsch, w. South Forsyth streeday morning to burglars had visited hi and had carried away as spoons, as many silver ailver nut crackers. Thandsome, the bowl bei handle solid silver. Thabout fifty dollars.

Mr. J. Hirsch resides street, a few doors south

The burglar pa No. 202 too. From this fine dresses and some
In both instances the
alarming any one.
During the night a
South Pryor, a residence
new handsome cashme
chills overcost and a
In the control of the c There was a small

Batchel. Mr. D. B. Conner, Mr. D. B. Conner, was reet, was visited by with a handsome dianticles of less value we. A thief entered Dr. Mills street and stole:
Mr. William Whitn six miles from Decatu the police department had entered his hous stolen about one hun wearing apparel.
A burglar broke into the Hunter street about away a quantity of fismall amount of chan

"The sale of Duff y as reported by the dr once establishes it as

INESAW ROUTE.

RN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

lowinglisme card in effect Sunday, Novem-NORTHBOUND.

all important stations. EEXPRESS-Daily except S

KENNESAW EXPRESS-DAIL important stations when signs UGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS

Pullman Palace cars Atlanta to Louis Nashville, Pullman cars Jacksonville t uns solid to Rome.

uns solid to Rome.

has Fullman car Jacksonville, Fla., to

without change.

nes Fullman Falace cars New Orleans to SOUTHBOUND. NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.

NO 12, EXPRESS-DAILY.

way stations and by signals. s Pullman Palace cars Cincinnati to e Washington to New Orleans. s Pullman car St. Louis to Jackson-at change. JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent,
ALTON ANGIER,
ASSIstant Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent.

Superintendent. VAL & DEPARTURE OF ALL TRAINS At Union Depot, Atlanta, Ga. time given here is Atlanta city time.

LEAVE. ARRIVE. DESTINATION. EN & ATLANTIC R.R. 8 00 am 1 25 pm a and West..... Rome accom'n... nd North and East 7 40 a m 10 30 p m accommodation.... 4 30 p m 8 20 a m accommodation....
L RAILROAD,
Southwest Ga......
Albany.......... ... 8 55 a m 11 20 p m 2 50 p m 12 25 p m 5 00 p m 8 10 a m 8 10 p m 7 30 a m GLA RAILROAD. 8 25 a m 5 45 p m nmodation..... 3 55 p m 9 20 a m A South 11 30 p m 3 45 a m

TE .- The following are a few only of the bouto be derived by using

Congla Pacific R. R. vingham, South and West 7 05 a m 8 41 p m

NEFF'S

IGHTNING

SOAP!

oiling the clothes, you know is one of the best infectants known. Physicians always recom-dit especially in contagious diseases, fevers, as by that means the germ of the disease is troyed.

he Wear and Tear of the Wash-board is bided and you know the clothes always get aso back by the rubbing on the washboard; you can throw it away now, as you will not it any more, thou longer will you have to er from aching arms, nor pains in your back, and by gubbing away on the washboard all day trying to get your washing done.

BLEACHES THE CLOTHES, leav-hem most beautifully white and clean, at the time destroysall unpleasant odors and leaved as sweet as new.

HE WASHING

Can Be Done in

ne-half the Time

That it Would take to Do it

ith Ordinary Soap!

ow the directions exactly as they are print-dydu will be surprised at the rapidity and with which you will finish your day's wash-not best of all, you will be ready to enjoy evening, whether at home or out visiting, u will not be tired or worn out.

INGREDIENTS—We take special eare to only the finest and purest materials. We rancid grease or anything that will in sat injure the finest fabric. And as it combout five per cent of the finest glycerine, it class the satin, nor will it make the hand of rough after washing; but on the contrary, the skin soft and smooth, for glycerine is the best known articles for healing and ing the skin.

C. NEFE

THROUGH THE CITY

EVENTS OF INTEREST GATHERED UP ABOUT TOWN.

Happenings Here and There-In the Courts, at the tol, Around the Station House and on the rests—Minor News Notes Caught up on the Sidewalk—Gossip in the Gutters.

Last night was a regular drizzler. Mr. Herman Bohnefeld, of Macon, is in town.
Mrs. Burt's funeral yesterday was largely

The council committees will convene Thursday afternoon. The Gate City Guard are preparing for their

trip to New Orleans. Mr. W. H. Clarke, of Anniston, Alabama, is

stopping at the Markham.

The country officers will probably go in under the new regime to-day. The gas jets at the union passenger depot are a poor substitute for the electric lights.

The board of police commissioners will convene in regular session to-night. Mr. Crandall Pool, the turnkey at the Fulton county jail, has been quite sick for several

Mrs. J. M. Harris, who has been quite ill at her residence on Clark street, is improving rapidly. Atlanta was visited by a heavy rain storm last night. Thunder and lightning accom-

panied the rain. The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Martin died yesterday morning at their residence, 126 Baker street.

Mr. J. C. Scott, of the Bank saloon, says he has no intention of going to Texas, as was stated in the allegations in the bill for a re-ceiver for Curran & Scott. He says Atlanta is his hone, and he intends to stay here.

THE EAST TENNESSEE,

A Glimpse at the Situation-What the Litigation may Bring Forth. An Atlanta attorney said yesterday:

"The East Tennessee railroad suit may take two years before it will be decided." "Well, the case comes up next Thursday,

before the judge of the superior court, and if it is decided against Major Fink, will be removed to the United States circuit court, as the road has a right to do. From there the case will probably go to the supreme court of the United States, and if it does it will mean two years of litigation.' "Suppose the superior court sustains Dorsey and the circuit sustains Fink and there is no appeal, who will obtain possession of the

"Judge Dorsey can retain pessession if he gives the required bond. The bond would be comparatively light and could be given very easily if Judge Dorsey should be called in to

BENNINGER'S WIFE.

The Gentle Partner of the Alleged Rapist Says She Wants a Divorce. Yesterday THE Constitution received the

following:

CINCINNATI, January 9, 1885.—DEAR SIR—Mrs. Lizzle Benninger, wife of Gust, Benninger, now in Atlanta jail for rape, having heard of his crime and wishing to get a divorce from same, and being left in destitute circumstances by him two and one-half years ago, kindly asks your assistance, or some address of a lawyer in your city, stating the course for me to pursue in regard to same. I was married to him March 4, 1881, in this city, and he left me a little over a year after marriage, leaving his child with me. The charge against him, which I fully believe he is guilty of, as he can be mean and cry in one and dry minutes. Hoping you will send address of some lawyer, I

emain. Yours respectfully,
MRS. L. BENNINGER, per brother.
Address No. 31 Bremen street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
A Constitution man man took the letter to Fulten county jail and showed it to Benning-

Enninger read the letter and then gazed stolidly at the reporter. "Well," said the scribe.

Benninger was silent.
"Anything to say?" asked the scribe.
"Nothing," said the alleged rapist, "I think
I've been in the papers enough," and he
turned and walked into his cell and closed the

SPENDING MONEY FREELY. W. B. Carter, a New Yorker, Stops at the

Leyden House and is Arrested. W. B. Carter, who claims to be a resident of New York city, was detained at police head-quarters all day yesterday. A few days ago he arrived in Atlanta and secured apartments at the Leyden house on Peachtree street. He was accompanied by a servant, and for a day or two attracted no particular attention. He mingled very little with other guests of the botel, and whenever he went out botel, and whenever he went out was accompanied by his servant. He appeared to be well supplied with money and spent it freely. On Saturday, however, some one about the hotel detected that the stranger had many peculiar ways and in a short while stranger runors were helps given. short while strange rumors were being circu-lated concerning the New Yorker. The ru-mors resulted in a conference between the hotel proprietor and the chief of police yesterday morning, and the conference resulted in the police taking charge of the stranger and transfering him to the city prison. Mr. Cartransfering him to the city prison. Mr. Carter is a middle aged man of good address. He is quiet and does not talk. He did not object to accompanying the police, neither did he object to spending the day at police headquarters. In conversation with the chief of police Mr. Carter said that he had a brother in New York. A telegram was at the taddress revision in the conversation with the chief of police Mr. Carter said that he had a brother in New York. A telegram was at the taddress revision in the chief of gram was sent to the address making inquiry. concerning the gentleman whose samity was in question, but up to a late hour last no answer had been received. Last night Mr. Carter was taken to the surgical institute by the police. He remained there all night. He is well supplied with money.

THE BURGLARS AT WORK AGAIN.

A Handsome Diamond Ring Gone --- Cloaks

The heavy clouds Saturday night made the city dark enough for the burglars and before day light yesterday morning the band succeeded in getting in some good work.

Mr. M. Hirsch, who resides at 194
South Forsyth street, awoke yesterday morning to ascertain that a burglars had visited him during the night and had carried away an even dozen ice cream spoons, as many silver nut picks and two

spoons, as many silver nut picks and two silver nut crackers. The spoons were very handsome, the bowl being solid gold, and the handle solid silver. The goods are valued at

about fifty dollars.

Mr. J. Hirsch resides at 202 South Forsyth street, a few doors south of Mr. M. Hirsch. The burglar paid a call at No. 202 too. From this place a fine cloak, two fine dresses and some underwear were stolen. In both instances the burglar got off without alarming any one.

During the night a burglar entered No. 85 South Pryor a residence, and carried away a

South Pryor, a residence, and carried away a new handsome cashmere dress, a heavy chin-chilla overcoat and a lady's shopping satchel. There was a small amount of money in the

Mr. D. B. Conner, who resides at 62 Ellis street, was visited by a burglar whe got away with a handsome diamond ring. Some articles of less value were also stolen.

A thief entered Dr. Johnson's stable at 46

Mills street and stole a set of buggy harness.
Mr. William Whitman, who resides about six miles from Decatur, yesterday informed the police department by letter that a burglarhad entered his house Saturday night and stolen about one hundred dollars worth of Waning apparel.

wearing apparel. A burglar broke into M. G. Fenley's store on Hunter street about day light and carried away a quantity of flour, some meat and a small amount of change.

"The sale of Duff y's Barley Malt Whisky, as reported by the druggists of Baltimore, at also once establishes it as the most popular and min amisfactory medicinal tonic ever offered to the twose aid a."

ALMOST A HOMICIDE CHURCH SERVICES.

Two Convict Guards Engage in a Fight One has his Throat Cut, John Sumlin cut Frank Mozaley's threat

early yesterday morning at the Peters park convict camp.

The cutting took place in the convict guards breakfast hall, and was the result of a bitter quarrel between the two men. Both men have been guards at the camp for a long time, and if all reports are to be relied upon they have never been friends. Early yesterday morning the two men went out into the open air inside the enclosure and in a short while the two men went out into the open air inside the enclosure and in a short while began quarreling bitterly. Each abused the other quite freely, and it is highly probable that they would have fought then and there had not W. Gentry, the superintendent of the camp, appeared and quieted the row. The quarrel being suppressd, Mozely entered the breakfast hall, while Sumlin sought his sleeping apartments. In a short while, however, Sumlin came out of his room and went to the breakfast hall. There he found Mozeley seatbreaktast hall. There he found Mozeley ed at the breakfast table eating his breakfast.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE QUARREL DISSATISFIED WITH THE QUARREL and as soon as he sat down to the table made some remark about Mozeley. Mozeley replied in the same spirit and the quarrel was instantly renewed with great fierceness. No one present seemed disposed to interfere and finally the two men hitched. A terrible fight ensued. They were pretry evenly metabod finally the two men hitched. A terrible fight ensued. They were pretty evenly matched and for several minutes the spectators could not call the turn as to the best man. Mozeley eventually proved the champion, but just as he was congratulating himself upon his victory Sumlin snatched a knife from the table and before any one could reach him succeeded in drawing it across the left side of Mozeley's neck. The knife had a keen edge. It was wielded by a strong hand and sank deep into the flesh. As the blade left Mozeley's throat a heavy stream the blade left Mozeley's throat a heavy stream of blood began flowing. It ran down his breast almost in torrents, frightening those who were looking on. Sumlin was among the first to observe the blood, and believing that he had indicted a death wound, turned and fled. It was not until after he was out of the fied. It was not until after he was out of the building that those present fully realized what had transpired, and then it was too late to ATTEMPT TO DETAIN HIM.

Mozeley bled profusely, and quickly began to grow weak. Some one present gave the alarm, and while Mozeley was being carried to a room a messenger was sent to the city tor a room a messenger was sent to the city tor a

and m, and while Mozeley was sent to the city for a physician. Dr. Smith responded to the call, and when he reached the camp he found Moze-ley quite weak from the extreme loss of blood. His neck and breast were covered with it. His clothing was saturated, and at a first glance Dr. Smith thought he had a hopeless case. The blood was washed away and the cut examined. The doctor quickly ascertained that there were three cuts instead of one—as every who saw the fight supposed. One of th uts was little more than scratch, one extended through the skin while the third one was quite deep and long. The blood was still flowing but Dr. Smith soon succeeded in stopping it. He then stated to those about the wounded man that he was seriously but not fatally injured, and that he would require close attention. Mr. Mozeley has a brother residing in Atlanta and a presence. residing in Atlanta and a messenger was sent residing in Atlanta and a messenger was sent to the city to inform the brother who quickly burried to the convict camp.

Late in the afternoon the injured man was brought into the city to his brother's home. The trip did not

and at a late hour last night he appeared so bout his recovery. The wound, however, about his recovery. The wound, however, came near being a fatal one. The knife was drawn across the left side of the neck, and had it entered the skin a quarter of an inch turther back, the jugular vein would have been cut

Intelligence of the difficulty reached police headquarters early in the morning. Sergeant McWilliams and Mounted Officers Joyner and Green went out to the camp to ascertain if possible the whereabouts of Sumlin. They questioned everybody closely but secured no clue to his hiding place. In their investigation, however, they ascertaided that when Sumlin started to run a guard started after him but was called back. Alex Goodson, at one time a member of the Atlanta police force, has been working at the camp. He informed Sergeant McWilliams that he came to the city to notify the police soon after the cutting occurred, and that when he went back to the camp Superintendent Gentry discharged him. The police department has a description of Sumlin and every effort will be made to secure his arrest.

PULLED IN BY THE POLICE.

Gholstin's Flouring Mill Burglarized and the

Arrest of Suspected Parties.

Gholstin's flouring mill, near the Western and Atlantic railroad shops, was burglarized Saturday night. The burglary was detected early yesterday morning and the police department was notified. Mounted Officer Norman was detailed to investigate the matter. Repairing to the mill he ascertained that the burglars had effected an entrance by sawing in two the iron bars across the windows, and then crawling through the window nad elected an entrance by sawing in two the iron bars across the windows, and then crawling through the window which they forced open. Once inside the mill the burglars secured a box of handsome chinaware and about 500 pounds of flour, which they removed. After viewing the place, Mounted Officer Norman began hunting for a clue to the burglars. He soon found one, which he followed industriously until ha one, which he followed industriously until he entered Louisa Malone's house on Marietta street. The woman is a negro, and secreted in the building the officer found the flour and in the building the officer found the flour and the box of chinaware. When the officer entered the place she became quite indignant and ordered him to leave, but when the stolen goods were found, she gave in and said that a negro man named Lewis Clayton had brought them to her. The woman was escorted to the city prison and locked up. She was charged with receiving stolen goods. Later in the day Mounted Officer Norman and Patrolman Cain succeeded in finding Lewis Clayton. He was arrested.

Lewis Clayton. He was arrested.

Stealing from Lambert.

Patrolman Reeves, yesterday arrested James
Murray, against whom the charge of larceny
from the person is preferred. The complainant against Murray, is a man named Lambert, who avers that Murray went through
his pockets Saturday night and stole his
monicy.

HE SAYS HE WAS ROBBED.

Late last night Patrolman Hoyle had his attention directed to a man who was lying in the stairway of the Maddox, Rucker & Co. build-ing on Alabama street. The patrolman expe-rienced some trouble in arousing the man and then escorted him to the city prison, where he gave his name as Wells. He claimed that he had been robbed by three negro men on Alabama street. He was given a cell, and this morning Recorder Anderson will hear evidence as to the man's condition when found. Patrology Head along that the Wells was drupktrop Hord Recorder that Wells was drupktrop. nan Hoyle claims that Wells was drunk.
Vinic Benton was taken in yesterday by
Mounted Officer Green, The woman is
charged with the larceny of a shawl and a pair
of shoes.

THE NIXON FAMILY WANTED. The Wife of a Man Who Was Murdered in

Kansas Writes a Letter.

A letter was received at police headquarters yesterday from Mrs. T. J. Nixon, of Dodge City, Kansas. Mrs. Nixon is searching for her dead husband's family, who live in Georgia, and the letter was written with a prayer thas it might result in finding the wanted relatives. Mrs. Nixon says that her husband, whose name was Thomas Clayton Nixon, was born'in southwest Georgia about thirty-four years ago. His father was Scotch and his mother English. His mother died, however, when he was young and his father again married. The son and his step-mother could not agree, and when Nixon was twelve years of sge he ran away from home and never returned. He went to Kansas where he made his home. On the twenty-first of last July Kansas Writes a Letter. turned. He went to Kansas where he made his home. On the twenty-first of last July Nixon was killed in Dodge City. He was then marshal and was shot by a gambler he was trying to arrest. He left several children and his wife is now trying to find her husband's people. The letter of inquiry indicates that Mrs. Nixon is an educated, religious lady.

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE ATLAN-TA CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

thorne had to Say at the First Baptist Church

-The Services at the Second Esptist—
The Sixth Methodist and Others.

First Baptist Church. Dr. Hawthorne preached in the morning to a full congregation on the "Resources and Responsibilities of Churches," a sermon based on the loaves and fishes, which for practical suggestion, pathos and beauty of diction has

been rarely equalled.

A multitude of people was drawn to a desert place, attracted by the eloquence, goodness and fame of Christ. After a day spent in teaching night drew on. The apostles worn, uneasy and hungry began selfishly to study how to get rid of the immense crowd. They thought Christ, absorbed in His teachings, thought not of their physical wants. They thought Unrist, absorbed in His teachings, thought not of their physical wants. They would help Him out of the difficulty by suggesting to Him that He send them away. So people now think not to check the enthusiasm of their pastors with their wise, worldly practicalism, Christ rebukes them. God wants no man's assistence to help Him out of difficult ticalism, Christ rebukes them. God wants no man's assistance to help Him out of difficulties. The disciples, to keep up appearances, suggest to Christ the absence of rood, the immense multitude, the desert place. So good Christians suggest to their pastors short service, on account of the old people and the young children, their own selfishness prompting it all. So the world has always tried to assist God. Roman apostacy would teach a better way to Christianize the world than that of Jesus. Peter, enthusiastic Peter, objected to Christ going to Jerusalem, but was sternly rebuked. The disciples would rid Christ of the annoying children. They were rebuked. The apostles would send the multitude away for bread; Christ said no, and in his tude away for bread; Christ said no, and in his reply teaches a grand truth the world has been slow to receive, viz.: the resources of religion

rise to the full measure of this responsibility. All things are hers—her mission broad, world—wide, grand. The deserving poor are hers—hers to provide for, to comfort and to teach. Send them not away. To educate the poor is her mission—to elevate their minds as well as to noursh their bodies, and thus to make them teal that they here comediate more in his them. feel that they have something more in life than the brutes to be cared for. As the churches give they are enriched a hundred fold. The cultivation of the love of music is her mission. The grandest, most soul-stirring music can be turned to the worship of God. Send the people not away to places of worldly amusement to hear good music. Give not this grand privilege to Satan.

The cultivation of the social qualities is hers. We need not go away from the church to these

to supply every want. The churches should

We need not go away from the church to theaters, to club rooms and the sporting tables to find genuine amusement and social pleasure. Charity is hers. To teach men to give. No man ever gave bountifully to Christ's work with self-sacrifice and without thought of his own necessities but what Jesus took cognizance of his noble act and restored him many fold. The good angels look into the coffers and put back the noble-minded, self-sacrificing contributions. Churches that give most grow the richest.

They said they had only five loaves and two fishes. They forgot they had the miracle worker with them; and so when the Christian makes an inventory of his worldly goods, let him add Christ, heaven, eternity, God's presence forever, and he is rich past counting.

We should bring our all to Christ. He will multiply it many fold. Our money to him; he will make it more than money to us. Our talents to him; he will make them grand in the world's estimation. Our homes to him: the world's estimation. Our homes he will invest them with a charm sweeter more heaven-like than our imagination picture. Cur tongues to him; he will

every word and make it persuasive. every word and make it persuasive.
We should bring our guilt, our anguish, our misspent lives; he will cure all evil. We should bring our ambitions, our weary human efforts, to him—our desires to know something new. Christ is the door to the new heaven and the new earth. Man desires a better heritage than the earth. The blooming roses, the beautiful lilies, the song of birds, the star-germed midnight, heaven's torches, all sug-gest a better place of rest—a future home of many mansions. Let us find the path that leads upto this better life.

"When earth's dream of languish are o're, We shall spend a nightless morrow. Where rivers of plessure unceasingly roll, And the smile of the Lord is the least of the soul. At the evening service Dr. Hawthorne preached to a fair-sized congregation, which assembled in a pouring rain, on the subject "Seeing God!" (Blessed are the pure in

heart, for they shall see God." Congregational.

"Revivals" was the subject of the morning discourse at "The Church of the Redeemer." Dr. Eddy took for his text Acts 3—19: "Repent ye, therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord."

After using the vine as an illustration, he said: "The church of God is a vine. Its life is from Christ and that life is immortal. The gift of the Holy Ghost, whose indwelling is the life of the church, has never been revoked. The Spirit is in the church to-day as really as in the primitive

The life of man is measured out by heart-beats, by sleeping and waking, by revolutions of the earth, of the sun, and moon, and of the great intengible forces of nature.

The whole animal kingdom, and the vegetable as well, is put under the same law of

periodicity.
The Church of Christ is subject to the same aw. Seed time and harvest are ordained for

law. Seed time and harvest are ordained for the kingdom of grace as well as for the kingdom of nature. Revivals have marked the history of the church from the beginning. Every congregation ought to be looking for the time of refreshing.

In season God will visit the vine.

What shall I do? Prepare the ground, sow the seed, and rely upon the sunshine and the rain to bring the harvest.

Men can no more receive the Spirit without prayer than they can receive food without eating or water without drinking. Prayer is the opening of the spiritual nature to receive the divine, therefore, pray without ceasing. "If the vision tarry, wait for it." Our main reliance must be the appointed means of grace. The minister must continue to tell the old, old story.

story.

Infidelity is confident, boastful, aggressive.
Scoffers blaspheme and deride. Iniquity abounds; the love of many waxes cold. But many are sighing and crying in secret places.
Many are praying, "O Lord, devine thy work." Doubt it not: the truth of God will e vindicated. Infidelity will be confounded. The name of Christ will be made precious, converts will be multiplied and shine as dew drops in the

Blessed be God. Even now there riseth out of the sea a cloud like a man's hand.

That little cloud increases still,
The heavens are big with rain;
We haste to catch the blessed shower
And all the moisture drain.
A rill, a stream, a torrent flows,
But pour a mighty flood,
Oh sweep the nations, shake the earth
Till all proclaim Thee God.

Sixth Methodist Church.

Sixth Methodist Church.

At this church yesterday there was a sermon by the pastor, Rev. R. J. Bigham. His text was the fifth and sixth verses, twentieth chapter, Exodus: "I, the Lord God, am a jeslous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers on the children, etc."

We are too apt, said the preacher, to separate the material from the spiritual. In so doing we put asunder in thought what God has joined together in fact. Physical laws, not less than moral laws, are divine ordinances. This truth was happily illustrated in a variety of ways. The central truth, however, of the disceurse was the great law of heredity in its application to human character and destiny. The preacher argued with marked impressiveness that not only physican

characteristics and mental endowments were transmitted from parents to off-spring, but that moral traits and tendencies were also hereditary. He mentioned a family in New York that in three generations has furnished 87 men, and half that number of women to the chaingang. Drunkenness, the great curse of the age, was often inherited from wicked ancestors. The same law holds true of other vices that mar the peace and purity of seciety. Fortunately for our race there was a scheme of redemption that provided a remedy by which this downward movement might be arrested. The preacher insisted that this loss of hereditary transmission was equally operative in reference to the better qualities of parents.

The children of pious parents were usually pious and this as the result of inheritance as well as training. What are incentive to right conduct on the part of those who sustain this responsible relation. These propositions were elaborated and enforced with great earnestness by this able and cultured young pastor. In conclusion he urged all Christians

ness by this able and cultured young pastor.

In conclusion he urged all Christians to consider well the influence they were exerting not only on their own households but also on the community at

At the close of the preaching services a church conference was convened to inaugurate places for church work during the present year.

Second Baptist Church. The services at this church were of a novl nature. Instead of a sermon after the exercise of worship, annual reports from the va-rious organizations of the church were read as

Girls' missonary society.
Young Ladies' missionary society.
Woman's missionary society.
Young Men's missionary society.
Young Men's missionary society.
Superintendent of the Sunday school.
Treasurer of the missionary fund.
Treasurer of the fund for the foor.
Treasurer of the church.
Treasurer of the church.

The reports made a gratifying exhibit. They showed that the sum of \$10,000 had been raised and expended during the year on account of the expenses of the church and for count of the expenses of the church and for city missions, state missions, home missions and foreign missions, and that the church started upon the New Year without any liabilities outstanding. The reports further showed that the church had sided three of the city churches in building new houses of worship, and had sustained two mission Sunday-schools in the city, besides aiding in the education of students at the Southern Baptist theological institution at Owensville, Kentucky.

The exhibits of such labor as this is, after all, the best sermon that can be preached, for

all, the best sermon that can be preached, for they show what Christians are doing for the cause of Christ on earth.

At the close of these services the church ob

served the commemoration of the Lord's Sup-

per.

Baptism was announced to take place at the evening service if the weather should permit. DEVOTIONS IN JAIL.

A Few Moments Listening to the Preaching and Singing at the Jail Yesterday.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon while the rain was coming down in a mean, drizely sort of way, a young man, tall, cleanly shaved, and with unmistakable evidences of a ministerial turn, was seen hurrying along Frazier street. A Constitution man who was in the neighborhood picking up Sunday gossip saw the young man turn in at the gate of Fulton county jail. The scribe followed. Inside the jail office there was another man of middle age, full beard and black clothes. He too seemed to be a preacher. They had a stack of little hymn books, and one or two stack of little hymn books, and one or two Testaments. They drew off their overcoats, laid saide their hats and started toward the inner door of the jail. A man with reddish, brown whiskers slapped a key into a hole. There was a clanking of big iron rods, a squeaking of hinges and the grated door swung open. The two clerical looking men walked mot the jail. Up to that moment the scene in the jail was suggestive of anything but devotional exercises. The prisoners were laughing, dancing, talking loudly and having a regular jamborce. As soon as the two men entered the scene changed. Hats went off, the singing and talking ceased, and the rag tag and bobtailed meekly followed the two men to the lower end of the jail. Immediately one of the men struck up:

diately one of the men struck up "There is a fountain filled with blood," And at once the old song was caught up by the prisoners, some carrying the air, some tenor and some bass. The jail walls rang with the music, nearly all of the 150 prisoners joining in the singing. At the con-clusion one of the leaders of the meeting read the xivth chapter of St. John, beginning: "Let not your heart be troubled: Ye believe in

Prayer was offered and a short exhortation followed. Several old time hymns were sung and the meeting closed.

"Do you come every Sunday?" asked a Constitution man of one of the missionaries.

"We do." God, believe also in me.'

"Are the prisoners always attentive?" "Exceedingly so."
"What it lacks," said the jailer, as the visitors departed, "is some female voices to join in that singing. There are only three women prisoners in jail, and they are in another part of the building, and could not join in the sing-

MORE CHURCH TROUBLE,

The Defiance Reports a Lively Warfare Go-ing on Amongst the Brethren. The following from the Defiance shows that there is still blood on the moon in colored

church circles:

"Since the recent A. M. E., conference held at Athens, and the appointment of Elder Graham, the church has been in an uproar. The people seem to think that they have been foully deals with, and they have gone forward and written a petition to the conference for the dismission of Elder Graham, and the appointment of Elder reck as his successor. We think the bishop should recognize thepetition, and take immediate action on the matter, and give them the man of their choles, we believe he will. We hear that Rev. W. J. Gaines has vowed that Rev. Peck shall not even some into this town. Now the reverend should know that he only owns a spot of land in Atlanta, not the entire city, nor Bethel church either, besides there are a plenty of good men belonging to Bethel, who will not be governed by one man." church circles:

CONSOLIDATED CARRIERS.

A Construction of Railroads and Steamship Lines-An Important Organization, Thes—An Important Organization.

To-day The Constitution is able to give its readers the information of the largest railway and steamship consolidation which exists in the southern states, and which has but three or four rivals in amount of mileage anywhere in this country.

or four rivals in amount of mileage anywhere in this country.

On the 7th of December, Senator Brown, president of the Western and Atlantic railroad, Captain Raoul, president of the Central railroad of Georgia, and the lines controlled by it, Major John W. Green, general manager of the Georgia railroad and branch lines with the general freight and passenger agents of their respective lines met at Senator Brown's offlice in Atlanta and perfected the organization above referred to.

It was determined not to promulgate the information to the public, however, until the general matters of detail had been worked up so as to enable everything to be systematically perfected before notice of the organization was given.

On last Wednesday, Mr. Joseph M. Brown, general freight and passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic railroad, Colonel E. R. general freight and passenger agent of the Georgia railroad, Major G. A. Whitehead, general freight and passenger agent of the Georgia railroad, Major G. A. Whitehead, general freight and passenger agent of the Central railroad, Colonel S. B. Pickens, general freight agent of the South Carolina railway, Mr. E. T. Charlton, general freight and passenger agent of the Port Royal and Augusta railway, and others interested, met in Augusta and perfected the arrangements which were until then incomplete, and prepared a prospectus to the public, announcing the organization of the Georgia associated traffic lines, under which name the new consolidation will be known.

The Western and Atlantic railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta is the system's connecting link with the great west, and over which all west-bound freights will be for-

warded, and all south-bound freights will be solicited into the common territory by the general agents. The Georgia railroad, the South Carolina railway and the Port Royal and Augusta railway are the lines over which freights will be solicited to the Carolina coast points. The Central railroad is the highway to Savannah, and via the Central railroad and the Brunswick and Western Carolina coast is solicited to the Carolina coast points.

to Savannah, and via the Central railroad and the Brunswick and Western, access is gained to Brunswick. The Atlanta and West Point railroad is the system's southwest arm.

In addition to these, are the railroads in Alabama controlled by the Georgia Central railroad, and the branch lines and steamboat lines en the Georgia rivers for which this system is the only outlet. The Ocean steamship company, and the other lines owned or controlled by roads in this combination connect it with Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore at the various ports.

The total railroad mileage is nearly twenty-six hundred miles and the water mileage amounts to over two thousand miles, showing a grand total of nearly five thousand miles which have combined interests and agreed upon steps for mutual protection, or, if necessary, aggression.

Col. McClure To-Night Hon. A. K. McClure will reach the city to-

Hon. A. K. McClure will reach the city today and will lecture to-night at DeGive's on
"The Life of President Lincoln." The Angusta
Chronicle of yesterday speaks editorially of
Colonel McClure as follows:

"The people of Augusta welcome to their city
Hon. A. K. McClure, editor and proprietor of the
Philadelphia Times, who tarries here this Lord's
Day, on his way to New Orleans. Colonel McClure
has made the Times one of the most powerful
and valuable newspaper preperties in theu nion.
He is himself one of the most jutelligent, experienced and progressive of the notable men of
the republic. We would be pleased to have him
remain longer with us, and give his views of
public questions now engaging the serious attention of the people of all sections of the common
country. Again, we welcome him in the name of
our people and trust that his short stay here may
prove attractive and agreeeble."

Death of Carrie Ketner

It is with painful sadness we are called upon to notice the death, of peritonitis, of Carrie, eldest daughter of Major and Mrs. J. H. Ketner, Saturday morning, January 10, 1865.

Her death occurred at Red Hook, New York,

where she had been spending the Christmas holi-days, from her school at Peekskill. Major and Mrs. Ketner left Atlanta Thursday, anuary 8th, upon the first intelligence of their daughter's illness, but failed to reach her bedside until after her bright, sweet spirit had taken its

There is Millions in It,

The great American comedian will make a short appearance in Atlanta next Saturday, playing at matinee "In Paradise," and at night his new play, the grandest of his success, "For Congress." Here is an exhaustive criticism of the new play from the pen of Mr. Wm. Winter, in the New York Tribune of Tuesday, January 15th, 1884:

The most novel and important dramatic event of last week was the successful appearance of Mr. John T. Raymond in a new character. In a critical period, in a period when acting tends so strongly towards over-refinement of methods, Mr. Raymond is an especially welcome and refreshing presence upon the stage, for the reason that he creates his effects by genuine, spontaneous humor, rather than intricate and complex mechanism. In General Limber Mr. Raymond possesses a part that will soon become as well known and as popular as Colonel Sellers, and one that ought to prove fully as remunerative; and by means of this part he will diffuse a vast amount of innocent pleasure and, incidentally, may help to abate certain political abuses and absurdities which are now a disgrace to American society. Raymond is an especially welcome and refreshing

Reland Reed in Cheek and Humbug.

From the Illustrated Weekly Advance. "Roland Reed is certainly cheeky from the word go. Cheek cozes out of him at every pore, and there is a placid, gilt-edged audacity in him which is charming in its undisguised sincerity. The play teelf is a good and a rollicking one. Natural in its situations, easy in its incidents, smart and sparkling in its dialogues and rich in its never-ending fun. It is a play in which you find lots to smuse, sumething to profit by and a great deal to remember with pleasure. And Dick Smythe, the remember with pleasure. And Dick Smythe, the Behemian, the audacious hanger-on of senfational papers, and the blushless representative of irresponsible journalism. There is something sublime in his cool effroatery and reckiess disregard for conventionalities which makes us glad that we have known him and had a good smile over his free and easy adventures. We feel better for having meta man who should be known by every reporter, tax-collector, and book agent in the country. They'd all be able to get a few pointers out of Dick Smythe."

Rip Van Winkle by Robert McWade. To-night this clever actor will personate the celebrated character of Rip Van Winkle in his own version of the Vegabond of the Catskills. That he is an artist of merit, there can be no doubt; that he is equal to Joe Jefferson, as many say, it would remain to the public to pronounce, and the public is invited to come and judge by their own eyes. In the meantime we reprodu

their own eyes. In the meantime we reproduce the following verdict of the Chicago News:

"The Academy of Music was packed to the doors last evening, when Robert McWade began a brief engagement as Rip Van Winkle, the Vagabond of the Catakills. For years Mr. McWade's impersonation of the character of Rip has been considered one of the standard dramatic creations of the age. It brings out more clearly than any other the pathos and beauty of the story, which Americans accept as their own delightful legend."

Peck's Bad Boy.

It is filled with rollicking fun, and as th programme states, its purpose is to make people laugh, and in this respect it succeeds admirably.

-Philadelphia Herald. The audience was very large and the Boy proved as funny on the stage as he did in the newspaper sketches. The laughter was continuous.—Philadelphia Evening News.

As produced at the Arch street opera house

As produced at the Arch street opera noise last night by Atkinson's comedy company it awakened unbounded merriment, throwing the large audience in convulsions at the very start and never ceasing in its rattling, roaring fun until the fall of the curtain in the last act. Taken all in all the piece is thoroughly amusing, interpreted, as it is, by a cast of more than ordinary talent.—Philaderphia Evening Bulletin.

Call at my coal office and you will find it in the sale of Montevallo coal, the best ever offered in the market and at competitors' prices. Coal Creek cheap, Peerless or Barren Fork cheaper. J. C. Bridger, 22 S. Broad street.

We Have Separated

Such lots, which are broken in sizes and placed them on our counters to be sold below cost. Else-man Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

Tate Spring water relieves constipation Old papers for wrapping paper at

hundred.

Constitution office at 25 cents a

CITY ITEMS. Send and get your wrapping paper at THE Constitution office, for 25 cents a hundred. Large sheets.

The Pale Little Child.

Bloodless cheeks, hollow eyes, tightskin, joy-less life. Poor little child. Do a good deed for it. Hand its mother a bettle of Brown's Iron Bitters. The druggist who sells this famous medicine will tell you what wonders it has done for very feeble children. Don't think it is only for grown up people. It is gentle in its influ-ence, and not unpleasant to take. It cures we haves and indirection regulates the bowels weakness and indigestion, regulates the bowels and enriches the blood.

Our Entire Stock Of clothing at cost before taking stock. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

Over 2,000 barrels Tate water shipped annually Cheap Jellico Mountain Coal at R. H. Villard's, 135 Loyd street, Telephone 348.

Flies and Bugs.
Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

RULING and all kinds of JOB PRINTING done neatly and promptly at the CONSTITUTION IOB OFFICE.

"Malt is the best nerve strengthener known o the profession. The basis of Duff ys Malt to the profession. The basis Whisky is pure barley malt.

Cold Wave Ahead. I have just received a fresh supply of the best Montevallo coal ever brought to this market, and you know that this coal excels all others. Call and get your supply at once; also Coal Creek of the very best grade. J. C. Bridger, 22 South Broad street.

A Good Thing for Atlanta

A Good Thing for Atlanta.

An immense stock of watches, jewelry, silverware, novelties, etc., will be on sale at No. 12 Whitehall street for a few days only, at one third cost price; a grand opportunity to secure bargains, as everything must be sold. Look at a few of our prices. Watches from \$2 up. collar brittons 6 cents a dozen, fine silver plated teaspoons 65 cents a set, silver plated knives \$1.25 a set, English steel pocketknives 25 cents up, 10.00 pairs of fine sleeve buttons 25 cents a pair, fine walnut clocks for \$2.75, Elgin watches, sold silver cases, for \$10, American lever watches for \$6.50, watch keys five for 5 cents, glasses fitted in watches for 5 cents, alk handkerchiefs 10 cents, 3 boxes blacking for 5 cents. These are only a few of our bargains. The store is chock full of them. Come and look. No auction. But the price of every article is marked in plain figures. Grand free concert in front of the store from 7 to 9 p. m. Everybody invited. Don't forget the number, 12 Whitehall street.

Give your children Smith's worm oil.

PLEURISY PAINS, ASTRMATIC and all throat affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, Dr. Jayne's

Montevallo Coal is pure and clean, healthy and wealthy. It is rich in all the make-ups of a first-class coal. It is sold by J. C. Bridger, 22 S. Broad Street.

A Generous Act. I have decided to do as all others are doing-to sell coal for glory. Montevallo cheap, Coal Creek cheaper, Poplar Creek cheapest. You will always find me with the best grades of coal on hand. J. C. Bridger, 22 S. Broad street.

Before Taking Inventory We will offer clothing at manufacturer's cost to reduce our stock. Eiseman Bros., 5 Whitehall street,

Persons using Duff y's Pure Malt Whisky at their dinner diluted with water and two spoon-fuls half an hour before each meal, will find on examination that their stomachs will work in harmony with the above tables Montevallo Coal is the best Coal

it try it. Sold by J. C. Bridger, 22 For Fine Beef, Mutton, Pork, Etc., Always go to Clemmons & Kenny's, 127 Whitehall. Fine meats always on hand. Wholesale and re-

on the market. If you don't believe

AMUSEMENTS. OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, JAN. 12-ONE NIGHT ONLY. One of America's Great t Star Acto ROBERT McWADE,

Supported by a Complete Dramatic Company in his unequaled and grand character of RIP VAN WINKLE, VAGABOND OF THE CATSKILLS!

Entirely different from all others, and as played by him in every city in America for Fifteen Con-secutive Years. You will regret it if you miss see, itg ithis Masterpiece of Dramatic Art. It is en-couraged by the Pulpit and endorsed by the Press. "Robert McWade'sRip Van Winkle is a great sermon."—Rev. Daniel Macfie, Scotland. Usual prices; Reserved seats at Phillips & Crews

Tuesday and Wednesday. | Wednesday, January 13 and 14. | Mattnee at 2. The Popular Young Comedian and Vocalist ROLAND REED, Supported by a First class Dramatic Company, i FRED. MARSDEN'S Two New Pieces, Tuesday Evening and Wednesday MATINEE. CHEEK.

Everything new and elegant, including a View of Madison Square by electric light. And Wednesday HUMBUG.

"I'M A PERFECT NEW YORK DUDE!" Usual Prices. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's

Thursday and Friday, | Special Friday January 15 and 16. | Matinee at 2.

FUNNIEST PLAY ON BARTH!

The New Musical Version of PECK'S BAD BOY

AND HIS PA. Played Only bg ATKINSON'S COMEDY COMPANY!

The Well Known Grocery!

New and Sparkling Music!

The Great Goat Scene!

COMEDIANS WHO ACT AND SING!

You will Smile, Titter, Laugh, Sercam, Yell,
Usual prices. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crow's

SATURDAY NIGHT, SATURDAY JANUARY 17. MATINEE AT 2. The Representative American Comedian, MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND, Saturday night in his celebrated and timely attre, by Mr. D. D. Lloyd, entitled

FOR CONGRESS, A Campaign Joke in four parts, illustrating the Humorous Aspects of Political Methods. At Saturday Matinee, in his Celebrated success,

IN PARADISE, Aided and Abetted in fun by his own Model Comedy Company. Usual prices, Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew. THE NEW-YORK TIMES

FOR 1885,

THE ABLEST, THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST!

AN HONEST AND FEARLESS NEWSPAPER

Accurate in Its News, Steadfast for the Right, Unsparing in the Exposure of Wrong.

To Mail Subscribers, Postpaid. SUNDAY ONLY, per year 1
DAILY, 1 month, with or without Sunday......

The Semi-Weekly Times. Single Copies, one year The Weekly Times.

Single Copies, one year.... TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE. Remit in Post Notes, or Postoffice Money Orders. We have no traveling agents. Sample copies sent free. Address

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

NEW-YORK CITY.

15

RIDDLED WITH LEAD.

A FIEND PUT TO A TERRIBLE TOR

The Swift Vengoance of Judge "Lynch; Meted Out to Jordan Parker, the Train Wrecker-Taken From Jall and Made to Stand up Be-fore Thirly-five Loaded Riffes.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11 .- Justice swift and terrible has overtaken Jordan Parker, the train wrecker who took the lives of Robert Turner, the engineer, and his fireman, William Conway. The whole terrible story has been obtained by the New Orleans Picayune.

It was on Monday night, December 22, that the locomotive of the north bound "cannonball" train flew from the track in a curve about a mile north of Purvis station, ninetyfive miles from the city. With rare heroism and intrepidity Robert Turner, the self-sacrificing hero, turned on the air and shut off the steam even at the instant when the ponderous machinery was flying through the air. Thus he was found in death, and beside him lay his faithful fireman, Conway, The lives perhaps of a hundred people were thus spared, for the train had not run over one hundred and fifty feet after striking the obstruction. So 'wide-spread and inbitter was the feeling against the monster who could conceive and execute so infernal a scheme that unusual efforts were made to find out the perpetrator Detectives were employed by the railroad company, and it fell to the lot of Detective Hewlett, of Meridian, Mississippi, to be successful. In company with Station Foreman D. E. Airlington, he, on last Thursday night, proceeded to the humble house of Jordan Parker, just a few yards above where the wreck occurred and about a mile north of Purvis station. They found the old man at home, and placed him under arrest without any trouble. The old man's wife and children entered a protest it is true but only a mild. entered a protest, it is true, but only a mild one. Parker was detained in custody at Purvis until the arrival of a train bound south, when he was placed aboard and conveyed to Poplarville, where he was to undergo preliminary examination before Justice of the Peace T. J. Hardy, of Marion county, Mississiani. His wife and little son, about 10 years sippi. His wite and little son, about 10 years old, followed and, on Friday, all arrangements being perfected and the witnesses being on hand, the trial commenced.

JUDGE LYNCH HOLDS COURT.

Like wildfire the news of Parker's arrest flew along the line of the railroad, both by train and by telegraph, and when the prisoner was brought into court quite a crowd was present. The evidence was by no means conclusive, but Judge Hardy sent the case to the county court, which holds its session at Columbia, about forty miles west of Poplarville, and flicers had arranged to escort him thither

Sunday. While the processes of the law were thus being duly observed, another and sterner, more unyielding and terrible judge was ma-king preparations to try the case—one from whom there was no appeal, and whose convic-tion fell like the thunder-clap, and whose sentence followed as swiftly as the light, the dreaded Judge Lynch. No witnesses were summoned before his tribunal, no lawyer pleaded for the accused or against him, and not long after the justice of the peace had ordered the accused to appear for trial at Co-lumbia he had been condemned to death. Of lumbia he had been condemned to death. Of executioners of the fiat there were many, and of all these thirty-five determined men were selected and the same evening they boarded a south-bound special train for Poplarville.

At 2:19 o'clock Saturday morning they arrived there and straightway proceeded to the jail at Poplarville. They were armed with gases, crowbars, hatchets, double-barreled shot-

axes, crowbers, hateriets, double-barreled shota, 2nd revolvers, and without order orwords
tched away from the depot. They secured
a, eee of railroad iron and with a "yo, heave,
ho," they battered the improvised ram against
the door and it flew from its fastenings.

TAKEN FROM JAIL.

Crouched in a far corner of the room, like a
tion at they was add Parker. His jet, black

tiger at bay, was old Parker. His jet black eyes were flashing fire and no tremor of fear shook his sturdy frame, so inured to hardship and exposure. His son was by his side, but neither of them spoke, doubtless surprised at the suddenness and fury of the attack. Not long did the old man remain thus, however, for as the bearded faces of the men appeared net when their purpose was. At 3 o'clock— not quite an hour after the special freight train in which the party came had left the depot—another south-bound freight train drew into the depot and the prisoners and their capters hearded the cabeau. Pertheir captors boarded the caboose. Parker whined, begged and threatened them, all the time stoutly protesting his innocence, but to no avail. The men were convinced of his guilt and the blood of their dead comrade was crying from the ground. The train started and then the men, having secured Parker in such a way that he could not escape, released the boy and questioned him. They premised their cuestions by informing him that they were going to kill his father and desired him to tell the truth. They did not, under any circumstances, propose to harm a hair of the circumstances, propose to harm a hair of the boy's head; they only brought him with them to hear his story. Whether helied or did not lie it was immaterial, for all he could say or do would not prevent them from carrying out the decision of Jadge Lynch, who and duly tried and convicted his cather. The boy then made a clean breast of it and stated that his father bad certainly wrecked the train. He had of-the threatened so to do, but his mother had aissuaded him and had pointed out the danger he would incur so effectually that he changed his mind. On last Monday night he said his father reiterated the off-reper threat and again did his mother strive to threat and again did his mother strive to dis-suade him, but to no avail. Then the boy asked his father to permit him to accompany him, but was refused peremptorily, and the old man left the house. Soon after the train was wrecked. The boy, who had seen the piece of flat is n which had been placed be-tween the joints of the rails, identified it as a piece of the landle of an iron scraper which had been used as a poker in the house.

TORTURED WITH RED-HOT IRON.

The confession of the boy appeared to wet their appetite for more of the horrible details of the wreck and they determined to make Panker himself confess. By this time the train had run south about eight miles from Poplar-ville and was stopped. The boy was told to bid his father an eternal farewell, as he would never more see him again in life. The boy walk-ed up to the bound and helpless man, and, shak-ing his hand, said "good-bye," and then he was litted off the train and given some money to pay his way back to his home in Purvis. The train again started, and there was a particular train again started, and there was enacted a scene too horrible to describe and one which the famed tortures of the Spanish inquisition the famed tortures of the Spanish inquisition only rivaled, but did not excel. The stove in the caboose was heated, and to compel Parker to confess his crime they seated him on this. He yelled for mercy, but none was accorded him; but confess he would not. Then, it is said, a poker was heated to a red heat, and with this his captors sought by inflicting the tortures of the damned to open his lips, but without avail. They thrust the glowing iron into his side, they draw it across. lips, but without avail. They thrust the glowing iron into his side, they draw it across his shriveled hand, the skin burned to a crisp, while the flesh sizzled and crept, but only screams of agony followed, and a few words issued from the thin, dry, parched lips, but they were protestations of innocence or prayers for the mercy which he himself had not known or shown. The converies and friends of Tray. or shown. The comrades and friends of Tur-er had the sight of his burned and disfigured are ever before their eyes, and they heeded to their victim's pleadings, nor yet his de-

Ten and a half miles south of Poplarville is located a sand pit, from which the builders of the Northeastern reliread obtained their supplies of ballast. It is situated in a hollow, and on either side is a rather steep grade, so that trains running over the road either north or south usually acquire great

speed, as much by reason of the momentum gained in running down grade as by extra steam applied, causing trains to run at greater speed, in order that the ascent beyond the hollow may be more easily accomplished. The sand pit has long been in disuse, but the side track or spur leading from the main track a short distance to the left of and parallel to it and into a gravel and sand hill yet remains. An interlocking switch had been placed here, and several times this switch had been tampered with, evidently with a view to ditching a train but fortunately the fort was ditching a train, but fortunately the fact was each time discovered before any accident oc-curred. This spot has always been a dreaded one to the engineers on the road, and when passing this point they usually keep a bright lookout ahead and their hands on the throttlevalve and air-brake.

This place, isolated from any dwelling, was selected for the execution of the train-wrecker. Here the crime, of which he was accused, could be expiated, and his gory corpse prove a terrible warning to any who should seek in the future to follow his example.

It was now near daybreak, and the party built a fire and proceeded to the Parker to a pine tree, which grew on the south shound file.

pine tree, which grew on the south slope of the hill and within fifty feet of the track and switch, and in plain view of the trains passng. Parker was made fast to the tree, a rope having been passed around the tree, a rope having been passed around the tree, also encircling his neck; another turn was taken around his body, under the arms and another around his legs. A fly-leaf was torn from a receipt book, and on this was written in lead pencil the words: "This is the train wrecker who wrecked the train on December 22. Tried by flyder Lynch and sentenced to death. by Judge Lynch and sentenced to death. This should be a caution to all other trainwreckers." This was pinned to the doomed This should be a caution to all other train-wreckers." This was pinned to the doomed man's breast, and, these preparations having been completed, Parker was informed that he had better make good use of them. The old man glanced at the crowd, but his lips refused to utter a prayer. One of the crowd ordered him to pray, but he glanced defiantly at them, and while his eyes were still fixed upon them the two minutes expired. Suddenly a volley was heard, which re-echoed through the woods, and then thirty-five shotguns and revolvers were emptied into the body of Parker. The old man quivered, his head fell to the left side, his knees bent under him and all was over, death having followed almost instantly upon the firing. The party continued to fire into the corpse, putting over a hundred bullets, buckshot and small shot into the lifeless body, and the sentence of the inexorable judge, whose officers they were, had been carjudge, whose officers they were, had been carried out. The body was left tied to the tree and the party separated. THE WRECKER.

Parker was almost sixty-five years of age and was the last of four brothers, all of whom died with their boots on. Two of them were killed during the war by returned confederate soldiers, whose homes they had despoiled during their absence in the army. A third brother was killed in camp on Henry Island, where all of them had resided. This one had built himself a hur in the intraction of Peerl where all of them had resided. This one had built himself a hut in the intricacies of Pearl river swamp, from whence he sallied forth, committing all sorts of depredations. A man hunt was organized and Turner was tracked to his lair and shot to death. Jordan Parker had himself been shot with buckshot about ten years ago by the brother of a man whom he had killed. They met in Henry Island swamp, both armed and both stepped on a log on different sides of a small stream at the same moment. Parker's adversary espied him first, leveled his gun and fired, lodging a first, leveled his gun and fired, lodging a charge of buckshot in his right shoulder and Parker fell. He lay like one dead and the ther walked away, thinking that such indeed was the case, but the man was tenacious of life and the next morning was at home nursing his wounds. He was lawless in disposition and would steal whenever he got a mance. He gained a precarious livelihood or himself and family by hunting and fishing and was generally considered a dangerous man to the community in which he resided. is home, a small hovel, about a mile north Purvis and within an hundred feet of where of Purvis and within an hundred feet of where the train was wrecked, bore evidence of the poverty of the owner. About a week before the train was wrecked one of Parker's shoats was run over and killed by a train. He became very angry, and, picking up the pig, walked into his cabin with it and had his wife prepare it for dinner. He sent a claim of \$2.25 to the railroad company for the pig and not receiving as a roung the pig and pot receiving as a roung the pig and pi pany for the pig and not receiving as prompt a reply as he desired he uttered threats to the effect that he would "ditch the d-d train."
They (the company), he said, "didn't know that they were fooling with one of the men who sent eleven men down Pearl river to hell." By the last remark he alluded to the eleven men who had been murdered and tied to logs, after which they were sent adrift in Pearl river, each with a card marked, "free teket to hell" on his breast. This occurred about fifteen years ago, but is still fresh in the memory of the older settlers.

A MYSTERIOUS MAN DIES.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Which will Probably go to a Colored Servant.

From the Charlotte, N. C., Observer. Mr. C. C. Macoy, a prominent citizen of Chester S. C., died at the Central hotel in this cify at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, of consumption. His body was placed in a handsome casket and shipped to Chester on the afternoon train, and will be interred in that place to-day. Mr. Macoy came to this city on the 29th of last December. It the last stages of consumption and was accompanied by his faithful colored servant, but never left his room until he was taken out a corpse. He was a very wealthy man being worth, it is stated, about \$50,000, and there is a mystery about his life which no one has ever been able to solve. If he has a wife or any living relative, it is not known. He came to Chester was never known. Be came into prominence at that place as the local superintendent of the Freed men's bureau, and was afterward county clerk en's bureau, and was afterward county clerk, diese that are now but 15 cents were \$2.50 his cays. For a long time he was the ly white republican in Chester, but he received hi reward for his fidelity to that party before amberiaine's rule was ended. On retiring from See Mr Macoy turned his attention to raising it and unade a success of it. He had been in the held for a year past, but it was not antil he de the trip to the Chicago republican conveniulast fall that he entirely broke down. "He is never been himself since that convention." dhis servant yesterday in speaking of his carster."

arster."
Ir. Macoy received every attention possible lie here and had the best of everything that lid be provided for him. He was warmed by physicians that his end was near, but persistly refused to express any wish or leave any didn. It is believed that he has left a will bestowing his wealth upon his servant, who has been his sole and constant attendant for twelve cars past.

Messrs. Burgess Nichols and Charles Adams accompanied the remains to Chester as an escort.

A Fenctain of Fire.

from the Pittsburg Dispatch. At Thone creek, near Oil City, is a wonderful countain of fire. A well throwing out 25,000 barrels of oil daily is burning, and every gallon of this oil is consumed in the air. So great is the force with which the oil leaves the well that the fame cannot get pearer than ten feet from the ground. From the mouth of the well to the point where the flame begins the amber-colored fluid forms a solid straight column, six inches in diameter, end shining like burnished gold. At the height of one hundred feet cter, and shining like burnished gold. At the height of one hundred feet the column is probably not over five feet in diameter, but at two hundred feets the spreads out into a cloud of overhanging flame, from which flery streams extend earthward like the drooping branches of a willow. The effect is indescribably grand. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to extinguish the flames.

The Mexican Police System,

From the Mexico Two Republics. The City of Mexico has an excellent police sysem. At night there is a policeman at every corner. He never patrols the streets, but has a lantern which he sets in the center of the intersecting streets, and then retires to a convenient door ing streets, and then retires to a convenient door-way and sits aflent until relieved. As a conse-quence there is a row of lanters in the middle of every street. Each policeman carries a club and a revolver, and wears a biasket around his shoul ders. The roundsmen who patrol the streets are mounted, and carry carbines and sabers, looking like cavalrymen. Policemen are invariably po-lite, and will stop a street carand assist a lady to enter it as gallantly as the proudest Castilian.

SCROFULA-SKIN DISEASES, An Afflicted Family.

While the writer was seated in the office of that excellent hotel, the Gilcher house, in Danville, Ky., some time ago, he engaged in conversation with one of the proprietors and learned the following sad story. Mr. Frank Gilcher remarked:

"We are from the old country. The 'Father-

land,' however, did not afford charms enough to hold my brother and myself to that country, and we drifted to America many years ago. My mothe bad inherited what is known in that country as the 'King's Evil;' here you call it scrofula. She had it in its worst form, and her children inherited it from her. This was always a source of sad ness to her. She was willing to suffer herself, bu to transmit this fearful disease to her offspring seemed at times almost to break her heart. After suffering for many years she died from the effects of this horrible disease. Soon after one of my sis. ters, who had suffered untold misery from the same terrible affliction, also died. Other members of the household were smitten with it, and at last I fell a victim to the disease. For eight years I suffered untold agony in both body and mind. Great ulcers come on both arms and legs. My neck and throat were next attacked, and no one who saw me then thought that I could pos sibly live. I had almost despaired of life myself, supposing that my fate would be that of the other members of the family who had suffered like me. All that medical skill could do was brought into requisition, but the disease baffled all known remedies within reach. Iodide of potassium and mercury were freely used, but they only aggravated the disease and added fuel to the flame. In Eeptember last my wife was in Cincin nati, and friends, hearing of my condition, pressed her to secure a supply of Swift's Specific, which she did and returned home at once. I commenced to take it. At first the whole surface was covered with sores, but after taking the sixth bottle the sores all disappeared save the one on my throat which you can observe, and that is growing lesevery day. There never was a greater revolution in any man's system than that which was wrought in mine by the use of this wonderful medicine The scars only remain to remind me of my former sufferings. I have no hesitancy in believing that if my family had had the benefits of this medicine several of them would be alive to-day. It has rescued me from the grave."

Mr. Gilcher is well known in the blue grass region of Kentucky, and is ready to answer all in quiries in reference to these facts.

For a Life-Time.

SPARTA, Ga., November 21, 1881. I have suffered for years with an eruptionbreaking out at intervals all over my body. At times my hands would be useless, which were both painful and annoying. All other remedies had been exhausted, when my merchant here, who handles S. S. S., induced me to try Swift's Specific. I tried one bottle and could see that the sores on my hands were drying up. After the use of several bottles I was entirely cured. My skin is now as fair and smooth as that of a new-bor babe. This eruption was hereditary, as my father was similarly affected. He has also been entirelcured. I take great pleasure in recommending it to others who are similarly affected. I can you for it. It is all it claims to be. I consider it a Godsend to this generation, and my house shall never be without it.

Snatched from the Grave.

Mrs. Sarah E. Turner and her mother, Mrs. P. E. Bryan, for nineteen years residents of Humbold Tenn., make the following statements as to the merits of Swift's Specific. Mrs. Turner's case is

well known in that community. She says:
"I was afflicted for two or three years with Eczema and Erysipelas combined. My whole system was broken down, my strength and appetite gone. and I became as helpless as a child, being lifted by the best physicians in the community with dide of Potash and the other usual remedies for such cases. I was given up to die by my and I had lost all hope of recovery. Last January was induced to try Swift's Specific, having re ceived a pamphlet from the company detailing its nerits. The first half dozen bottles had the effect to bring back hope to my heart, and the though of being well again brought joy and gladness to the household. I have taken altogether 24 bottles. The sores have all healed up and disappeared; my strength has returned, and I am able to do all kinds of housework. Swift's Specific, I honestly believe, snatched me from the grave, and I do not know how to be grateful enough for my recovery.

MRS. SARAH E. TURNER.

I know that S. S. S. has saved my daughter's She was the most wretched looking object that I ever saw when she commenced taking it being perfectly helpless. I thank God that we ever heard of it. It has saved my child.

MRS. P. E. BRYAN. Humboldt, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1884.

Potash

Icdide of Potassium is one of the stiongest of the minerals used in medicine, and has produced much suffering in the world. Taken for a long time and in large doses, it dries up the gastri uices, impairs digestion, the stomach refuses food, nd the patient declines in health and weight ersons with blood or skin diseases should be careful how they take these mineral poisons, as in ost instances the effect of them is almost permamently impair the constitution. To take the place of these poisons we offer you as a safe, sure prompt and permanent relief from vour troubles Swift's Specific is entirely r vegetable preparation and it is easy to convince you of its merit.

Twelve Years of Suffering. Twelve Years of Suffering.

I have been afflicted with scrofula for more than twelve years. Have had sores on me as large as a man's hand for that length of time. The universal verdict of the community was that I would be a dead man in less than three months. I had spent hundreds of dollars with physicians and ruined my system with mercury and potash. A friend suggested the use of Swift's Specific. I bean its use and soon found it was just what I needed. In a very short time if cured me sound and well.

R. L. HIGH,

Oct. 26, 1883. Oct. 26, 1883. Lekoni, Ark., 7

My mother, who is about seventy-five years old, and a resident of Dooly county, had an ulcerated ankle which gave her great pain and trouble. It became aggravated to a fearful degree, and every application of known or suggested remedies failed to bring relief. Physicians preseribed, but to no avail. After six months suffering I induced her to try S. S. S. One bottle had the remarkable effect of producing a perfect ups and there to try s. S. S. One bottle had the remarkable e feet of producing a perfect cure, and there ha been no return of the disease. P. H. CRUMPLER; Of the South Ga., Conference, Macon, Ga., July 14, 1884.

Colonel R. H. Jones, of Cartersville. Colonel R. H. Jones, of Cartersville.

I was affected for nearly four years with eccomn. The doctors called it at first erysipelas. I was treated by physicians. I was cured by Swift's Specific. I used about thirty bottles and have had no trouble with it since. I refused to take it, even after it was recommended to me by others, for some time-such was by prejudice to the name of it; but having tried it myself I now believe it is the best blood purifier in all my knowledge. It did another thing for me. I had suffered from piles from many years. Since taking this medicine I have been relieved, and believe it eured it.

Cartersville, Ga., August 25, 1884.

Cartersville, Ga., August 25, 1884. A Cripple Restored.

A Cripple Restored.

Some two years ago I received a boy (Lona White) into the orphans' home, near Macon, from Columbus. He was one of the poorest creatures I have ever seen-nothing but skin and bones-crippled and deformed by scrofuls, which had attended him from his birth. About eighteen months ago I commenced giving him Swift's Specific. After several bottles had been taken and no visible results to be seen, I began to despair, but continued the medicine. At last signs of improvement became apparent, and from that day to the present there has been constant improvement in both body and mind. He is now about fourteen years old, and is one of the brightest boys I have ever known. I honestly believe that he will ultimately outgrow the effects of this leathsome disease under the influence of Swift's Specific.

The two cases of crystpelas which were treated some two years ago with S. S. shows no symptoms of return of the disease.

L. B. PAYNE.

Superintendent Orphans' Home. So. Ga. Con.

Superintendent Orphans' Home, So. Ga. Con. Macon, Ga., November 1, 1884. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

HARDY ORNA MENTALS AND M. Cole & Co., Propr's of the Atlanta Nurseries, Offer for sale a large a | nd well grown stock of

-ALSO A VERY FIN

No. 5 NORTH FO Were Chairs, Settees, Arches, WINDOW

WHOLESALE LI QUOR DEALER,

Carries

Old Baker and Monongahela WHIS KIES.

Imported Brandles, Gins, Sher Sec, VeClicquot, Monopo le, G. H. Mumms & Co.

French APOLLINARIS WA

FINE TABL

BASS BURKE'S ALE

An Open Letter -IN WHICH-

ALL LADIES

---ARE---

DEEPLY INTERESTED.

READ IT!

BELAIR, Ga., Nov. 6, 1884.

Gentlemen:

I have been using your wonderful remedy, "Dr. Bradfield's Female Regulator." in my family for a long time, and I want to say to the suffering ones of my sex that there never was anything to equal it. Would to God that every afflicted woman in our land knew of its wonderful virtues and curative powers as I do. I have used a great deal of it since the birth of my last child, about a year and a half ago, and I do think had it not been for this valuable medicine, I would have been

BED-RIDDEN FOR LIFE! But thanks to a kind Providence, I was directed to its use, and my life and health have been spared me. If my means would admit of it, I would never be without it in my house.

I have recommended it to a number of my friends, and without exception they have all been wonderfully relieved and cured. I give this indorsement without solicitation and freely, for the benefit of the suffering ones of my sex.

Very respectfully, Mrs. Anna Ramp. Send for our Treastise on Female Diseases, mailed free. Address.
THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co.,
Box 28, Atlanta, Ga.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between D. Tye, Hugh Lynan and J. Tye
under the firm name of Tye, Lynan & Tye is this
day dissolved by mutual consent. D. and J. Tye
retiring from said firm, having sold their interest
in the same to E. A. Corrigan. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to Hugh Lynan, who is authorized
to recieve the same, and with E. A. Corrigan assumes the liabilities of the said firm.
D. TYE,
HUGH LYNAN,
December 18, 1884.

The undersigned in withdrawing from the firm of Tye, Lynan & Tye, desire to thank the customers of the firm and the public generally for the liberal patronage with which they have been favored, and hope it will be continued to the new firm of Lynan & Corrigan, who will carry on the business at the old stand.

J. TYE,

All persons indebted to the old firm will please call and settle without delay. The old business must be settled. HUGH LYNAN. every mon 4 wks

AM SING LEE, NEW CHINESE LAUN-dry, No. 28 Peachtree st. Strictly first class washing and ironing. General washing, 75c per dozen; shirts, 10c each; cnffs, 5c per pair; collars, it each, 2 for 5c, or 30c per dozen, at above num-r, or, wa Hing, 16 Whitehall st. Same price th places.

FRUITS AN D FLOWERS BREWER'S LUNG

Fruit Trees, Evergreen | s, Shade Trees, Roses

FRUIT AND NUT TREES, GRAPE VIN ES, SMALL FRUITS, ASPARAGUS, ETC.

EVERGREENS, DECIDUOUS, TRE | ES, AND SHRUBS, AND ROSES

M COLE & CO. ATLANTA Gate City Wire Works,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

E COLLECTION OF-

RSYTH STREET, Manufacturers of Wire and Iron Railing, Tree Guards, WIRE WORK OF EV ERY DESCRIPTION,

Hanging Baskets, Fire Sc reens, Nursery Fenders, GUARDS,

OFFICE RAILING A ND WIRE CLOTH J. L. SO UTHCOMB, Manager.

PAUL JONES,

22 ALABAM A STREET,

In Stock

ry and Port Wines, Pommery

Liqueurs.

AN GOSTURA BITTERS.

E CLARETS

GUINNESS STOUT.

SHERIFF SALES FOR FEBRUARY 1885—WILL be sold before the courtbouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county Georgia, on the first of Atlanta, Fulton county Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1885, within the legal hours of sale the following property to-wit:

A lot and the improvements thereon, situated on the southeast corner of Walton and Forsyth streets in the city of Atlanta; fronting seventy-five feet more or less, on Walton street and running back towards DeGives' opera house the same width one hundred feet more or less, being part of land lot-seventy-eight. Levied on as the property of Mrs. W. T. Wilson and others as trustees of the Georgia State lottery to satisfy two fi fa's from the justice court of the 1234th district G. M., Fulton county Georgia, in favor of Mrs. Julia Butler, sgainst said trustees; also to satisfy nine other fia's from same court, in favor of Mrs. Julia Butler, sgainst said trustees; also to satisfy nine other fia's from same court, in favor of Mrs. H. M. Colquitt and others as separate plaintiffs against same defendants. Property pointed out in fi fas and levies made and returned to me by S. H. Landrum, L. C.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county and state aforesaid, and being on the south side of Wheat street, in said city, Laving a front of one hundred feet on Wheat street and running back south one hundred feet bounded east by lot of Mrs. Katie Wyly, south by lot of Sam Miller and H. Brooks, west by lot of H. Thomas and north by Wheat street; being part of land lot 51, of the 14th district of Fulton county. Levied on as the property of Benjamin Holbrook to satisfy a fi fa issued from the city court Atlanta in favor of G. Hentschell vs. Benjamin Holbrook.

Also, at the same time and place, the lands and tenements of Ross J. Monroe, one undivided half of all that tract or parcel of land lying in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., city lot No. 4 of the Thigpen survey. No. 10, and marked Brumby on city map, containing one-eighth (½) of an acre, more or less, being the same sold said R. J. Monroe by A. M. Pergerson, sheriff, on January 4th, 1873, and containing on it a two-room wooden house, facing on Pine street, purchased from John Neal November 6th, 1881. Levied on as the property of Rosa J. Monroe to satisfy a f. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Kemp & Burpee vs. Rosa J. Monroe.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or Also at the same time and place, all that tract or

court in favor of Kemp & Burpee vs. Rosa 2J. Monroe.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land and the improvements thereon, situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and described as follows: fronting east on Frazier street thirty-two feet, and running back same width one hundred and four feet, bounded on the east by Frazier street, on the north by property of Smith, ou the west by property of E. T. Allen, and on the south by property of Watts. Levied on as the property of R. A. Henderson to satisfy four justice court fi. fas, issued from the 723d district, G. M., of Henry county, Georgia, in favor of James H. Lowe vs. R. A. Henderson.

from the 723d district, G. M., of Henry county, Georgia, in favor of James H. Lowe vs. R. A. Henderson.

Also at the same time and place, one trunk and contents; also one black satchel and contents. Levied on as the property of Henry G. Smith to satisfy a ff a issued from Fulton superior court in favor of M. T. Roughton, for use of A. J. Clayton, vs. Henry G. Smith.

Also at the same time and place, all the household and kitchen furniture in the one-stery wooden building on North Pryor street, in the city of Atlanta, being in No. 71 on said street, consisting of tables, lounges, heating stoves, book-cases and books, chairs, oil paintings, also mattresses, curtains, pictures, lamps, mirrors, carpets, rugs, shades, hat-rack, wardrobes bed-steads, bedding, bureau, washstands, bed room sets, engravings, clocks, mattings, shades, trunks, spittoons, crockery and glass-ware; also one horse and buggy—brown horse about eight years old and new top buggy and harness; also a city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting on the east side of North Pryor street, known as 71, said lot containing a fourth of an acre, more or less, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a one-story framed dwelling, with out houses; bounded south by M. J. Ivy, north by D. P. Hill, being part of land lot No. 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of W. W. Haskell & Shulhafer, and one in favor of E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. Haskell & Shulhafer, on one in favor of E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. Haskell & Shulhafer, on one in favor of E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. Haskell & Shulhafer, property pointed out by plain tiff sat tornevs. thafer. Property pointed out by plai ntiff 's an evs. A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.

The facilities of the Constitution Job Office are unsurpassed for printing papers, pamphlets and all kinds of legal and commercial forms.

RESTORER!

Another Voice Singing its Praise!

My health, which had previously been all that I could desire, became so impaired from a cough which I contracted, and continuing to grow worse, I became almost helpless. I exhausted the catalogue of so called remedies without relief and finally concluded that I was a victim of consumption and could but suffer its ravages the rest of my days. In my great distress of mind and body, a friend recommended Brewer's Lung Restorer, and after using a small quantity, I felt that I had at last found the true remedy for the disease, and persevering in its use, my health has improved so rapidly that I feel like praising the name of the discoverer of this great remedy, and would be glad if every one who suffers as I did could know of its healing virtues.

MRS. M. A. GRIMES,
Macon, Ga.

Macon, Ga.

This is to certify that my daughter, Louisa J.
Wiggins, who is now in her twentieth year, has been affected since infancy with a severe cough and difficulty of breathing. She has been under the treatment of several physicians, and no benefit arising from their prescriptions, she then began using the different kinds of patient medicines, none of which benefited her in the least. She was considered by ali who knew her to be in the last stage of consumption and we had almost despaired of her life. During the past winter she was prevailed upon to try Brewer's Lung Restorer, and after taking three bottles, SHE GAINED THIRTY POUNDS IN WEIGHT, can go where she pleases and attend to any ordinary domesti affairs. We write this, hoping that others who are similarly afflicted will take courage and try Brew er's Lung Restorer.

MRS. TABITHA WIGGINS, Lithonia Ga.

We have never known a remedy that gave such entire satisfaction as Brewer's Lung Restorer and where ever it has once been introduced the sale of the article is simply wonderful. We do not attribute this to advertising so much as we do to the fact that all who take it tell their friends about its miraculous effects and we believe it has a larger sale in this way than any other throat and lung remedy known. This proves the efficacy of the medicine. It is entirely vegetable and can be given to infants in the prescribed doses with the best results in whooping cough, croup, bronchitts. Weak and puny children thrive rapidly on it and no mother should be without it.

LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR

LAMAR, HANKIN & LAMAR

Macon. Ga.

CALE BY THE CITY OF PROPERTY BOUGHT

At marshal's tax sales and held one year, will
be sold before the court house door of Fulton
county, on the first Tuesday in February, 1885, the
following described property, which was purchased by the city at marshals sales for taxes due the
city of Atlanta, which property had been held by
the city at marshals sales for taxes due the
city of Atlanta, which property had been held by
the city more than one year, on the 18th day of
December, 1884, and was, by the city clerk, on that
day reported to the mayor and general council at
a regular meeting of that body, and was, by said
mayor and general council by resolution passed at
said meeting, directed to be sold by the tax committee of said body, after advertisement according to law, at public outery, to the highest bidder.
The mayor will make purchaser a quit claim deed
to each piece of property sold.

City lot in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry,
now Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acres,
more or less, on Hunter street, No. 165; the said
being improved property in the city of Atlanta,
Georgia, adjoining John Kershaw and Joseph Gatins. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Lina Agricola, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased
by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward
4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 34 acres, more or less,
the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Atkinson and Finley.
Levied on as the property of Wr. L. Mangum, for
city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by
the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward
3, land lot 54, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 392450 feet, more or less,
on Anderson and Reed streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Haygood and Hopkins. Levied on as the
property of Mrs. Mr. F. Meigs, for city taxes for the

1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 78, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing % acre, more or less, on Mechanic street, No. 11; the said being improved property in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Weaver's estate and Mrs. H. C. Hathaway. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Mamie Pettis for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city Dec. 4, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fulton county

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot \$4, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing \$8x180 feet, more or less, on Walker street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Dr. J. D. Turner and Episcopal mission. Levied on as the property of Mrs. T.W. Simmons for city taxes for the year 1883 and purchased by the city Dec. 4, 1883.

1883.
Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1 land lot 25, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 31x104 feet, more or less, on Liberty street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanra, Georgia, adjoining E. M. Greison. Levied on as the property of Mrs. C. J. Smith for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th 1883.
Also at the same time and piace, city lot in ward

Smith for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th 1883.

Also at the same time and piace, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76 originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Fair street; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Jonu-Corrigan and Charles Latimer. Levied on as the property of Samuel B. Spencer, agent, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, one store house in ward 3, land lot 52, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, on Hunter street; the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, on lot of John H. Flynn. Levied on as the property of J. R. Thompson, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 49, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x15 feet, more or less, on Richardson street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining H. C. Dunlap and S. F. Perkins. Levied on as the property of Dr. W. J. Tucker, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place city lot in ward

properly of Dr. W. J. Tucker, for city takes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place city lot in ward 1, land lot \$5, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 31x97 leet, more or less, on Liberty street and an alley; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Doc Mosely. Levied on as the property of Lewis Varner, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 40x50 feet, more or less, on Currier street; the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, No. 5 of C. R. Haskin's subdivision. Levied on as the property of A. A. Wright, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 75, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 23x105 feet, more or less, on Marietta, street, No. 99; the said improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Westmore and and O'Connor Levied on as the property of W. F. Westmoreland and J. A. Raiues, for city taxes for the year 1883, and purchased by the city December 4th, 1883.

B. F. LONGLEY, J. T. COOPEE, VOLNEY DUNNING.

Tax Committee.

FOR RENT OR LEASE. OFFICES AND ROOMS I THE New Constitution Building

IN SUITS OR SINGLE ROOMS. HEAT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FURNISHED WITH EACH ROOM. AN ELEGANT OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Running constantly. Liagrams of the building can be seen at The Constitution office. Parties applying new can have rooms arranged as desired. W. A. HEMPHILL, Business Manager



years been recom-mended by the leading BEST PUBGATIVE known; full directions ac-company them. The SIGNATURE "Dehaut" ispressed into the bottom of each GENUINE BOX. DEMAUT, 147 Rude du vanhourg St. Deuis, 20

E FOUGERA & CO., 30 North Willis.

VOL. XVII.

SHERMAN AND D

THE ISSUE BETWEEN MEN STATED. Sherman's Letter to the Secretary of W lic-He Relates His Piracy of Lett the War-The Cause of the Debat quent in the Senate Yester

WASHINGTON, January 12 .- [Sp

purpose of the republicans in

erman-Davis controversy into well understood here. Senator I ed it to-day, when he declared it divert public attention from th which is a question of fact and per ence between General Sherman vis. He spoke courteously of man, but said be had raised a q no resolution of the senate could Sherman, in arguing that this sonal issue, went squarely back er's statement, which emphatical to be so. After Davis's absolute truth of his statement, Gener then objected even to the newspay of the matter, remarking that h would settle it between thems subsequent embarrasment has brotire republican senate to his resceived little aid from them to-day speeches in his behalf, like his column letter which appeared the contained a mass of stuff which irrelevant. Mr. Lamar held up so that it cannot again be obse Sherman see a letter from Davis, to use coercion against certain stanot!" It is not of the least impostephens or Grant or anybody the of Davis. The discussion in the day strengthened the evidence thas made a rash and ill conside to characterize it by the mild terms. Vest gave Ingalls a severibs when he said that he shoult express his sentiments in the to be so. After Davis's absolute express his sentiments in the his title to a seat had never been suspicion of fraud, This spicy d

be renewed to-morrow. be renewed to morrow.

A DRADLOCK IN COLORA

Private dispatches from Colo
a deadlock in the republican c
are twenty Hill men and thirtymen. These are not all favors
They are led by ex-Governor I
scheming to have himself elected
Congressman Hiscock has tak Congressman Hiscock has take of the withdrawal of all the content of the content

THE GEORGIA JUDG

One explanation of the preside delay in filling the vacant Georis his alleged intention to appoin and friend, George Mercer, of Sareport now has considerable currington. TOTHE SECRETARY C

General Sherman's Attempt to of a Falsehood. Washington, January 12 .-man's letter to the secretary of

quent upon the Davis denial, h to the press, and is as follows: washington, D. C., January 6, 1885. Hont T. Lincoln, secretary of war, Washington, D. C., January 6, 1885. Hont T. Lincoln, secretary of war, Washington, Sir-lieg to submit for your considering the second of the and my remarks w pore, without manuse any kind. My recollection about this: I congratulate post on having secured so, pient a neighborhood; in

nient a neighborhood: If the liby so full an attendance: that it soldiers to meet and interchang and traditions of a war in which an honorable part; that historie stories were being published: ment was making progress in the collectal reports and correst and contederate; that, neverthed short of the whole each man's memory retal still greater interest to us (the that I myself had seen and exprehad never been, and would propublished, filustrating the assert curred in Louisiana prior to Fe when I left the state; of letters tured throughout the war; that I which convinced me that even president of the southern confeding the progress of the war charights doctrines and had threaten even Lee's army—should any state of the convinced me to the cover to seed from the etc.

CONTROVERSY A I had no thought or expectation marks would be published at all, garbled form to occasion discussing; yet I shrink from no just revery word uttered there, or at a the St. Louis morning papers did that meeting, including "my condensed, and, as usual, much intelligent reporters, who, ignorilaid particular stress on "the let Davis to the governor of a state, whose name was not given from his home at Beauvoir, has rorts, and in a card addressed Republican has pronounced my a me a slanderer. He has never ad quire how much of truth was quotations, nor has any friend Many others have, and I have frankly, always discountenancin newspapers. The world heeds think of Mr. Davis or he of me; bknow "the truth,"

THE SOUTHERN CON I have said a thousand times, a there was a conspiracy through states in the winter of 1860-'1 approached by a member of its approached by a member of the Golden Circle; that the head of was in Washington; that its objur government and raise on its cy at the south. I cannot state than John G. Nicholay has admirable work, "The Outbrithe first of the Scribner series, a permeated the navy is demonstrated." the first of the Scribner series, as permeated the navy is demonified ammen in his contribut series, entitled "The Atlantic O the plain words "conspiracy" at For the nature and kind of go mond 1864-5 I refer the stude third volume, pages 448 and America," and, as for the commerce of the five third volume, pages 448 and America," and, as for the commerce of the five of the fiv

TREASONABLE DES

TREASONABLE DESPA

Treason and confederate armies, series 1, or union and confederate armies, setches—the first from Senator dell to D. W. Adams, presider New Orleans; the second from 10 Governor Moore, of Louisias clusive of a treasonable correspite state authorities to seize by the state authorities and seize by the seize of letters in and filidell, addressed (whose aid Bragg was,) written